



THE
ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Health of the County Borough and
Port of Grimsby,

For the Year ending 31st December, 1921,

BY

B. C. STEVENS, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Oxon.)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE BOROUGH
AND PORT OF GRIMSBY.

GRIMSBY:

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KING
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MILLER

OSMOND
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HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

B. C. STEVENS, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Oxon).

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*Also hold Certificate of Royal San. Institute as an Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

BOROUGH ANALYST :—J. A. FOSTER, F.I.C. (Hull).

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present for your information a report for the year 1921 dealing with the health and sanitary conditions of the County Borough and Port of Grimsby.

Dr. Simpson resigned his post of Medical Officer of Health last October, after being connected with the public health work of the district for thirty years, first as Medical Inspector of Ships, then as Superintendent of the old Small-pox Hospital, and afterwards as Superintendent of Scartho Sanatorium. In 1906 he was appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Borough, and during his stay in office he was instrumental in starting the Medical Inspection of School Children, Tuberculosis and Venereal Disease Clinics, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, and such other public health improvements as are existing at the present time.

I took up the reins of office in November, 1921, and have endeavoured in this report to give as comprehensive a survey as possible of the public health of the district with the information and short experience of local affairs that I have had.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

B. C. STEVENS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Natural and Social Conditions
of the District.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

Grimsby is situated on the south side of the River Humber, about seven miles from its exit into the North Sea.

From a geological point of view it is of quite recent date, the sub-soil of the town consisting generally of boulder clay of the pleistocene age, from 60 to 70 feet in thickness, overlying chalk of the later cretaceous period. The clay is interspersed in various parts of the town with old stream-lines filled with peat and river silt, and there are small areas or potholes in various parts also filled with alluvium.

Only in one corner of the Town, the N.E., is there to be found any glacial sand and gravel.

The chalk underlying the clay is very much fissured, and contains an apparently inexhaustible supply of artesian water of excellent quality. This water rises in borings almost to the surface level of the Town. The Waterworks Company pumps the water directly into the mains, but to avoid overcharging there is a balancing reservoir at Scartho some 200 or 300 yards from the south Boundary of the Town, and the use of this reservoir not only prevents the bursting of the water-mains but ensures a constant pressure.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The fishing industry and its allied and subservient occupations form the staple industry of the Town.

In normal times, as a Port, Grimsby had a not inconsiderable trade with the Continent, importing timber and general produce, and exporting coal and other merchandise.

The fishing trade is of vast proportions, nearly one-third of the total population being actually engaged in fishing occupations or in the landing and dispatch of fish.

Transport workers, dockside labourers and the employees of the various departments concerned in the trades and occupations ancillary to the fishing industry make up the remaining bulk of the artizan population.

There are no occupations in the town which could be said to exercise a definitely deleterious effect on the health of the workers. On the contrary, a very large part of the work is carried on out of doors, and is of a distinctly healthy and hardening character. The effect of this is seen in the more robust appearance of the men, as compared with the workers employed in mills and other definitely indoor occupations.

Old Grimsby was at one time practically an island, and was in part formed of silt (tidal and irregular) from the Humber, but by the filling up and diversion of its waterways, and by the protection afforded by its harbour and docks, this feature has disappeared, and the depth of the soil up to this time has been shown to have increased several feet.

Pigmy flint implements found at Scunthorpe show that that part of the Lincolnshire coast was invaded by prehistoric man ages before the Vikings invaded Ravensrodd and Grymesby.

The early history of Grimsby shows it to be primarily a British settlement, existing before the several invasions by Romans, Picts, Scots, Saxons, Danes and Normans. Its name may have been given it by Gryme, the Dane, but he was not the founder by several hundred years. The old Abbey stood on the site of a Druid Church or circle of rocks on a mound thrown up for that purpose. Six other mounds or earthworks were thrown up by the early Britons, so that ancient Grimsby was built on seven hills. These served as defences and as places of safety in times of flood. Traces of them or their sites still remain.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GRIMSBY.

			<i>No. of Houses.</i>
Population	1871	26,502	4,453
„	1881	43,351	9,882
„	1891	57,000	10,631
„	1901	63,138	13,340
„	1911	74,659	16,516
„	1921	82,329	17,994

The amended figures from the Registrar General shew a population of 83,600, and it is on this basis that vital statistics for 1922 will be framed.

The natural increase of the population, or the excess of births over deaths for the year, is 1,193.

POPULATION OF WARDS AT CENSUS 1911 AND ESTIMATED POPULATION AT JUNE 30th, 1921.

Locality	Humber	Wln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wlw.	Cent.	Htn.	Alex	Vict.	S.W	Sth	Total
Population at Census, 1911	8688	8797	6605	6994	5518	4290	6469	6301	7192	6741	3641	3423	74,659
June 30th, 1921	7810	8620	8860	6060	7860	5340	7220	6700	7570	7230	4970	4090	82,330

STATISTICAL MEMORANDA, 1921.

Population of the Borough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82,330
Area in Acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,260
Density of Population per acre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.52
Rateable Value of Borough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£318,684
Assessable „ „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£340,400
1d. Rate produces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1,317
Total No. of Births	Males		..	1,115				
	Females		..	1,058	..	..	..	2,173
Birth Rate per thousand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.39
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.4
105 Great Towns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.5
Total No. of Deaths	Males		..	520				
	Females		..	460	..	..	..	980
Death Rate per thousand	..	..	..	..	..	..	Total	11.90
„ „	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nett	11.90
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.1
105 Great Towns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.3
146 Smaller Towns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.3
Zymotic Death Rate per thousand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.05
Total deaths of Infants under one year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	222
Equal to a death rate per 1,000 births of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
105 Great Towns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87

BIRTHS.

The birth rate was lower than last year, and the number of births registered was 2,172, as compared with 2,383 in 1920. The lowest number of births recorded in recent years was in 1917, when there were only 1,524. The birth rate per thousand of population in 1921 was 26.39.

The appended table gives the number of the births and the rate per thousand of population over a series of years; and for comparison the birth rate for England and Wales generally.

An examination of the table shows that at all periods the birth rate in Grimsby exceeds that of the average over the country generally by about four per thousand.

Year.	Number of Births.	Rate.	Birth Rate. England & Wales.
1912	2076	27·25	23·8
1913	2104	27·17	23·9
1914	2119	26·93	23·8
1915	1975	27·38	21·9
1916	1892	25·94	21·6
1917	1524	20·89	17·8
1918	1603	21·97	17·7
1919	1772	22·34	18·5
1920	2383	29·07	25·4
1921	2172	26·38	22·4

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

The number of children born out of wedlock during 1921 was 141, this being a percentage of the total births of 6·49. In 1920 there were 128 illegitimate births, giving a percentage of 5·37.

The number of deaths of illegitimate infants was 23, equal to a percentage of 16·31 of the total illegitimate births, or 60·86 per cent. higher than the legitimate infants.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered in 1921 was 980. On an estimated population of 82,330 this gives a crude (or total) death rate of 11·9, compared with 14·0 in 1920.

Of the total number of deaths which occurred in the district 55 were those of non-residents. During the same period there were recorded the deaths of 55 Grimsby residents which occurred in various institutions situated outside the district.

After deducting from the total of deaths registered, those of non-residents, and adding thereto the deaths of Grimsby residents occurring outside the district, the corrected total of deaths is 980, giving a corrected death rate of 11·90 as compared with 13·64 in 1920. This is a very satisfactory death rate, and compares very favourably with the rest of the country.

Birth-Rate, Death-Rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1921.

(Provisional figures. Populations as enumerated in 1921 have been used for the purposes of this Table. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

	Birth-rate per 1,000 total Population.	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Civilian Population.								Rate per 1,000 Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths.				
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years).	Deaths under 1 Year.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Certified Causes of Death.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
ENGLAND AND WALES...	22·4	12·1	0·02	0·00	0·06	0·03	0·12	0·12	0·23	0·44	15·5	83	25·5	92·5	6·4	1·1
96 Great Towns, including London (1911 Census Popu- lation exceeding 50,000) ...	23·3	12·3	0·01	0·00	0·08	0·04	0·13	0·15	0·23	0·40	19·3	87	33·2	92·5	6·8	0·7
148 Smaller Towns (1911 Cen- sus Population 20,000-50,000	22·7	11·3	0·01	0·00	0·05	0·03	0·11	0·11	0·26	0·35	15·6	84	17·7	93·5	5·1	1·4
London	22·3	12·4	0·01	0·00	0·05	0·06	0·12	0·25	0·23	0·42	21·3	80	49·2	91·6	8·2	0·2
GRIMSBY	26·3	11·9	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·23	·01	0·10	0·48	19·3	102	19·4	91·3	7·7	1·0

ANNUAL DEATH RATE IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS OVER A SERIES OF YEARS.

	H.	Welln.	Clee.	N.E.	Weels.	Wellow.	Gen.	Hain.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	S.
1912	11'39	11'49	8'78	12'28	9'07	7'90	14'06	7'93	8'13	13'18	9'18	9'71
1913	13'00	12'73	7'48	14'42	4'82	6'56	12'05	11'74	10'69	12'59	12'33	7'44
1914	16'45	14'20	8'83	13'85	8'22	8'52	15'30	12'06	13'12	14'47	11'39	7'54
1915	13'47	16'85	8'65	19'46	11'55	11'23	16'09	11'40	12'17	15'88	14'17	10'85
1916	14'32	14'67	8'02	14'71	7'17	13'92	15'78	11'97	12'74	13'77	13'37	11'60
1917	11'72	10'86	8'40	13'59	7'31	13'08	12'18	9'94	10'58	12'36	7'93	8'83
1918	16'20	19'65	14'26	16'94	10'91	19'66	16'40	17'36	15'35	14'08	14'73	11'60
1919	15'17	10'96	7'62	13'72	6'86	9'90	9'91	12'86	10'00	11'79	8'14	8'88
1920	16'23	13'63	7'02	15'92	6'76	6'95	11'40	9'44	10'87	12'10	8'68	9'09
1921	13'70	10'90	7'67	13'03	5'85	8'42	12'04	9'55	9'24	8'99	6'03	8'31

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities from 1912 to 1921 inclusive.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES	HUMBER.			WELLINGTON.			CLEE.			NORTH-EAST.			WEBLSBY.			WELLOW.		
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.
1912	8690	99	30	8870	102	35	7170	63	18	7000	86	29	5950	54	12	4430	35	4
1913	8690	113	34	8870	113	37	7480	56	14	7000	101	25	6430	31	4	4570	30	5
1914	8690	143	53	8870	126	32	8035	71	26	7000	97	24	6690	55	13	4575	39	6
1915	7940	107	25	8010	135	35	7510	65	11	6320	123	22	6230	72	14	4185	47	7
1916	6910	99	19	7630	112	30	7850	63	15	5370	79	14	6970	59	6	4740	66	7
1917	6910	81	25	7630	83	21	7850	66	15	5370	73	12	6970	51	1	4740	62	6
1918	6910	113	14	7630	150	35	7850	112	17	5370	91	11	6970	76	8	4740	93	10
1919	7510	114	23	8300	91	25	8530	65	11	5830	80	12	7580	52	3	5150	51	2
1920	7760	126	30	8580	117	33	8820	62	16	6030	96	23	7830	53	10	5320	37	2
1921	7810	107	30	8620	94	24	8860	68	25	6060	79	23	7860	46	7	5340	45	6

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	CENTRAL.			HAINTON.			ALEXANDRA.			VICTORIA.			SOUTH-WEST.			SOUTH.		
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.
1912	6470	91	25	6300	50	6	7250	59	16	6750	89	24	3810	35	12	3490	34	3
1913	6470	78	32	6300	74	9	7480	80	18	7480	85	28	3890	48	14	3490	26	7
1914	6470	99	28	6300	76	16	7620	100	33	6760	100	26	3950	45	13	3710	28	2
1915	5840	94	20	5700	65	8	6980	85	21	6105	97	24	3810	54	10	3500	38	7
1916	6400	101	22	5930	71	12	6710	85	14	6390	88	22	4410	59	17	3500	38	7
1917	6400	78	16	5930	59	12	6710	71	17	6390	79	12	4410	35	15	3620	42	3
1918	6400	105	25	5930	103	20	6710	103	28	6390	90	14	4410	65	18	3620	42	4
1919	6960	69	13	6450	83	12	7300	73	14	6950	82	15	4790	40	7	3940	35	3
1920	7190	82	27	6670	63	7	7540	82	20	7190	87	23	4950	43	10	4070	37	4
1921	7220	87	28	6700	64	12	7570	70	18	7230	65	22	4970	30	13	4090	34	4

INFANTILE MORTALITY OVER A SERIES OF YEARS.

The following table gives the rate of mortality of infants under one year of age per thousand births, and the corresponding rate for each year in England and Wales collectively :—

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Rate per 1000 Births, England and Wales	Rate per 1000 of Population.
1910	275	131	106	3·70
1911	328	154	130	4·37
1912	217	104	95	2·84
1913	240	114	109	3·09
1914	278	131	105	3·54
		Average 127		
1915	210	106	110	2·91
1916	189	99	91	2·59
1917	158	103	97	2·16
1918	207	129	97	2·83
1919	143	80	89	1·83
		Average 103		
1920	216	90	80	2·63
1921	222	102	83	2·69

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

A very large proportion of infants under one year die of Broncho-pneumonia, a large number die from congenital defects and premature birth—a few die of inanition due to improper feeding. Overcrowding goes hand in hand with infantile mortality, so do unemployment and lack of nourishment.

Broncho-pneumonia may be the result of Measles or Whooping Cough, but is often primary and due to climatic conditions on the top of the effects of vitiated air in the home.

Table of Causes of Deaths in Infants :—

Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	12
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	22
Gastro-Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	15
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	..	..	40
Premature Births	..	..	..	..	..	35
Tubercular Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	7
Other Tubercular Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	8
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	40
Violence	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other defined Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	40

WHOOPIING COUGH is very fatal in children under 1 year, and more care should be exercised in isolating those suffering from this disease.

DIARRHŒA and ENTERITIS.—Deaths from these diseases are always more prevalent in a hot dry summer, such as the last. Dust, flies, milk, dummy-teats and injudicious feeding all add their quota.

ATROPHY, MARASMUS, PREMATURE BIRTH account for one-third of the total deaths, and are chiefly due to ante-natal causes—such as too frequent pregnancies, insufficient nourishment for the mother, attempts at abortion, venereal diseases, etc.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOUS infections in infants are often due to the ingestion of Tuberculous Milk added to an inherent predisposition to this disease in many cases.

BRONCHITIS and PNEUMONIA are often due to chilling of the infant's body from exposure to cold, especially after being in hot stuffy rooms or places of amusement—but dust and cold winds have a lot to answer for.

OLD AGE DEATH RATE.

Deaths of persons 70 years of age and upwards.

211 deaths occurred between the ages of 70 and 92 years.

Between 70 and 75 years	..	..	70
„ 75 „ 80 „	..	..	69
„ 80 „ 85 „	..	..	49
„ 85 „ 90 „	..	..	17

Also 3 at 90, 1 at 91, and 2 at 92 years of age.

This gives a rate per thousand of the population of 2·56, and 21·53 per cent. of the total deaths registered.

SEASONAL MORTALITY.

The Birth and Death Rates during the separate quarters of the year :—

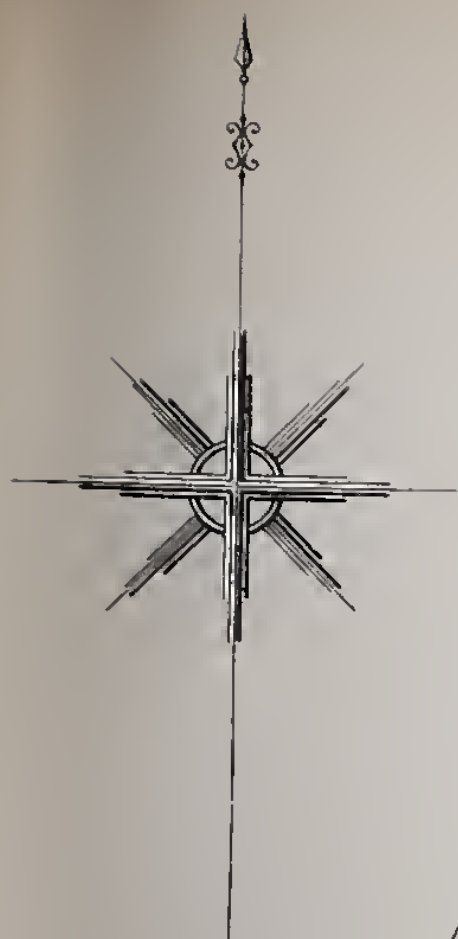
			<i>Births.</i>	<i>Rates.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Rates.</i>
Spring Quarter	..	..	531	25·79	264	12·82
Summer	„	..	552	26·81	186	9·03
Autumn	„	..	609	29·58	236	11·46
Winter	„	..	481	23·36	294	14·42
			<hr/>			
* Annual	..	..	2173	26·39	980	11·90

Table 2.—The Annual and Quarterly Death Rates in each Ward.

LOCALITIES.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Annual.
Humber Ward	16.38	10.24	14.34	13.82	13.70
Wellington Ward	12.99	6.03	11.13	13.45	10.90
Clee Ward	5.86	8.12	6.32	10.38	7.67
North-East Ward	17.82	5.94	11.22	17.16	13.03
Weelsby Ward	7.63	5.58	6.10	4.07	5.85
Wellow Ward	11.23	8.98	3.74	9.73	8.42
Central Ward	9.97	6.64	19.39	12.18	12.04
Hainton Ward	9.55	7.76	10.14	10.74	9.55
Alexandra Ward	10.56	9.51	7.92	8.98	9.24
Victoria Ward	14.38	3.85	4.97	12.72	8.99
South-West Ward	3.21	4.02	9.65	7.24	6.03
South Ward	6.84	6.82	4.88	14.66	8.31

TABLE 3. Showing the Acreage, Population, Density, General and Zymotic Death Rates in each Ward.

GENERAL DEATH RATE.					ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.										
Wards	Acreage	Popula- tion	Density	Per Acre			Per 1,000.								
				Under 5	5 and upwards	Total	Under 5	5 and upwards	Total						
Humber	251	7810	31.11	.17	.24	.42	5.76	7.93	13.70	.04	.003	.04	1.40	.12	1.53
Wellington ..	82	8620	105.12	.34	.80	1.14	3.24	7.65	10.90	.08	Nil	.08	.81	Nil	.81
Clee	369	8860	24.01	.08	.10	.18	3.49	4.17	7.67	.02	Nil	.02	1.01	Nil	1.01
North-East ..	296	6060	20.47	.10	.16	.26	4.95	8.08	13.03	.01	.003	.01	.66	.16	.82
Weelsby	276	7860	28.47	.02	.14	.16	.89	4.96	5.85	.003	Nil	.003	.12	Nil	.12
Wellow	201	5340	26.56	.04	.17	.22	1.68	6.74	8.42	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Central	89	7220	81.12	.35	.61	.97	4.43	7.61	12.04	.11	Nil	.11	1.37	Nil	1.37
Hainton	117	6700	57.26	.11	.43	.54	1.94	7.61	9.55	.01	Nil	.01	.29	Nil	.29
Alexandra	496	7570	15.26	.05	.09	.14	3.30	5.94	9.24	.01	Nil	.01	.66	Nil	.66
Victoria	128	7230	56.48	.22	.28	.50	4.01	4.97	8.99	.07	.007	.07	1.24	.13	1.38
South-West ..	83	4970	59.87	.19	.16	.36	3.21	2.81	6.03	.03	Nil	.03	.60	Nil	.60
South	872	4090	4.69	.006	.03	.03	1.46	6.84	8.31	.003	Nil	.003	.73	Nil	.73
Total	3260	82330	25.25	.08	.21	.30	3.51	8.38	11.90	.01	.001	.02	.77	.04	.82



RIVER
HUMBER

ALEXANDRA WARD.

Population ... 7570
Acreage ... 496
Density ... 15.26
Birth Rate per 1000 26.8
Death " 9.2
Zym. Dth. Rate " .6
Infant. " " 2.9

NORTH-EAST WARD.

Population ... 6060
Acreage ... 296
Density ... 20.47
Birth Rate per 1000 29.7
Death " 13.03
Zym. Dth. Rate " .8
Infant. " " 3.7

VICTORIA WARD.

Population ... 7230
Acreage ... 128
Density ... 56.48
B. R. per 1000 27.6
Death " 8.9
Z. Dth. " 1.3
Infant. " 3.0

CENTRAL WARD.

Population ... 7220
Acreage ... 89
Density ... 81.12
Birth Rate per 1000 26.3
Death " 12.0
Zym. Dth. Rate " 1.3
Infant. " " 3.8

HUMBER WARD.

Population ... 7810
Acreage ... 251
Density ... 31.11
Birth Rate per 1000 38.4
Death " 13.7
Zym. Dth. Rate " 1.5
Infant. " " 3.8

SOUTH-WEST WARD.

Population ... 4970
Acreage ... 83
Density ... 59.87
Birth Rate per 1000 24.1
Death " 6.0
Zym. Dth. Rate " .6
Infant. " " 2.8

WELLINGTON WARD.

Population ... 8620
Acreage ... 82
Density ... 105.12
Birth Rate per 1000 33.6
Death " 10.9
Zym. Dth. Rate " .8
Infant. " " 2.7

SDUTH WARD,

Population ... 4090
Acreage ... 872
Density ... 4.69
Birth Rate per 1000 22.0
Death " 8.3
Zym. Dth. Rate " .7
Infant. " " 2.4

WELLDW WARD.

Population ... 5340
Acreage ... 201
Density ... 26.56
Birth Rate per 1000 13.1
Death " 8.4
Zym. Dth. Rate " Nil.
Infant. " " 1.1

HAINTON WARD.

Population ... 6700
Acreage ... 117
Density ... 57.26
Birth Rate per 1000 20.8
Death " 9.5
Zym. Dth. Rate " .2
Infant. " " 1.6

GLEE WARD.

Population ... 8860
Acreage ... 369
Density ... 24.01
Birth Rate per 1000 27.0
Death " 7.6
Zym. Dth. Rate " 1.0
Infant. " " 2.8

WEELSBY WARD.

Population ... 7860
Acreage ... 276
Density ... 28.47
Birth Rate per 1000 19.0
Death " 5.8
Zym. Dth. Rate " .1
Infant. " " .8

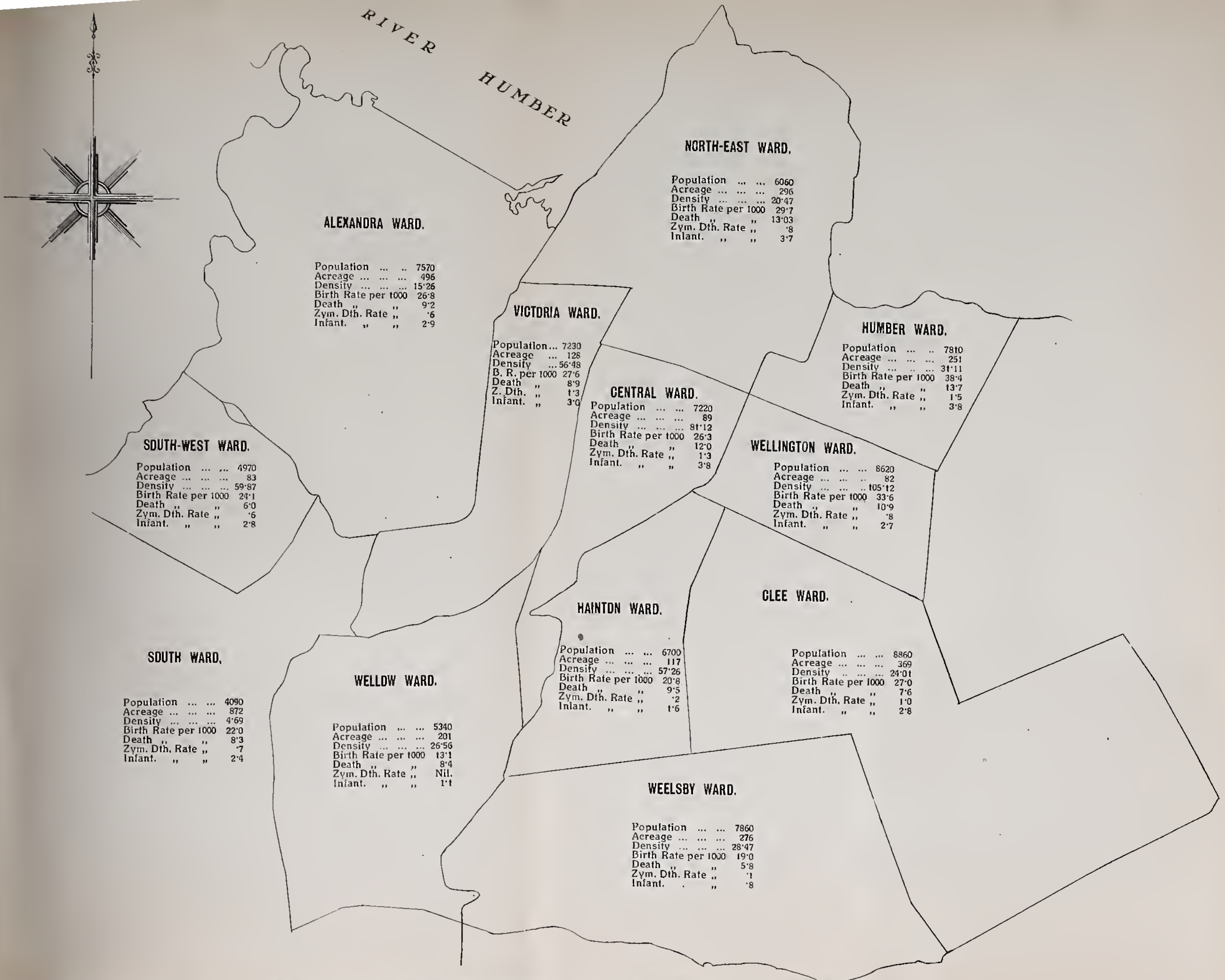
In this chart the Infantile Mortality is given as per 1000 of the population and not as per 1000 Births—
this latter rate is shewn elsewhere.

INQUESTS.

The Coroner held 76 Inquests during the year.

The following statement gives the causes to which the deaths were attributed :

NATURAL CAUSES.				VIOLENT DEATHS.			
Heart Disease	..	..	12	Suicides	..	..	6
Respiratory Diseases	..	..	5	Accidents	..	..	37
Convulsions	..	..	4	Murder	..	..	1
Other Causes	..	..	11				
			<hr/>				<hr/>
			32				44
			<hr/>				<hr/>
Uncertified Deaths				..	10		



In this chart the Infantile Mortality is given as per 1000 of the population and not as per 1000 Births—
this latter rate is shewn elsewhere.

INQUESTS.

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NATURAL CAUSES.			VIOLENT	
Heart Disease	..	12	Suicides	..
Respiratory Diseases	..	5	Accidents	..
Convulsions	..	4	Murder	..
Other Causes	..	11		
		<hr/>		
		32		
		<hr/>		
Uncertified Deaths			..	10

Annual Report, 1921.

Zymotic Diseases.

All other Disc

LOCALITY.	At all Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards.	Scarlatina	Diphtheria & Group	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea	Rheumatic Fever	Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels	Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	Tuberculous Meningitis	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Bronchitis	Broncho-Pneumonia	Pneumonia (all other forms)	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	Influenza	Convulsions	Congenital Debility and Premature Birth
Humber Ward	107	30	8	7	8	5	6	26	17	Under 5						3	8				1	1	6	11		2		2	8	
									5 upwards	1									17	1	6	1	1	5	1	1	4	2		
Wellington Ward	94	24	1	3		7	10	24	25	Under 5						1	6				3	1	1	2					1	10
									5 upwards										14	7	10		1	5		1	1	1		
Clee Ward	68	25	2	4		2	11	8	16	Under 5						3	6		1		1	2	1	2	4					7
									5 upwards										4	3	7		1	4			2			
North-East Ward	79	23	6	1	2	6	10	21	10	Under 5							4				1	1	1	7	1			2	8	
									5 upwards		1								8	7	5	1	2	6		1				
Weelsby Ward	46	7				2	3	13	21	Under 5						1													2	3
									5 upwards										6	3	4	1		5			1			
Wellow Ward	45	6	2	1	2	3	3	9	19	Under 5													1	2					2	3
									5 upwards										4	6	3		2	2						
Central Ward	87	28	2	2	2	3	14	14	22	Under 5						1	9		1				2	4					1	12
									5 upwards										11	6	8		1	5		2		1		
Hainton Ward	64	12		1		3	10	15	23	Under 5							2					1	1		2					5
									5 upwards										9	6	6			1		1		1		
Alexandra Ward	70	18	4	3		3	6	12	24	Under 5						3	2					3	1	2	5				1	7
									5 upwards										10	5	3		1	2	1	2		2		
Victoria Ward	65	22	5	2	2	1	9	13	11	Under 5						3	6				1		1	5	1				3	6
									5 upwards								1		7	2	7		1	3		1		1	1	
South-West Ward	30	13	1	2	4	2	3	1	4	Under 5						2	1				1	1		1	1		1		1	6
									5 upwards										2	3	4			1	2					
South Ward	34	4	2				2	9	17	Under 5						2	1							2					1	
									5 upwards										3	5			3	1	2	1				
General District Hospital	52	4	2	3	6	6	10	13	8	Under 5												1	1							
									5 upwards										1	1	1	1				1	1			
Corporation Isolation Hospital	Nil									Under 5																				
									5 upwards																					

Sanitary Circumstances of the
District.

WATER.

The Grimsby water supply is from artesian wells tapped by four deep borings. The water is clear, colourless, palatable, free from nitrites, and is rather hard.

The chemical analysis shows the following results expressed in parts per 100,000 :—

Total solid matters	..	..	..	..	..	30·360
Organic Carbon	..	..	..	..	..	·026
Organic Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	·005
Ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	·000
Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites	..	..	..	..	..	·319
Total Combined Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	·324
Chlorine	..	..	..	..	..	1·750
Temporary Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	18·200
Permanent	„	..	..	..	..	4·000
Total	„	..	..	..	..	22·200

SCAVENGING.

DESTRUCTORS.—12,596 tons of house refuse were destroyed during 1921. The bulk of the clinker is carted out by farmers, builders, etc., for road making and repairs ; the remainder is removed by our own vehicles for filling up land. Tins, galvanised and enamel, heavy and light wrought iron, and cast scrap is disposed of at competitive prices.

PRIVY BOXES.—Approximately 3,000 tons of nightsoil were removed during the year. The nightsoil is tipped direct into railway trucks and sent to the farmers within a radius of about 25 miles.

PULVERIZER MACHINES (2).—These have only recently been installed, and the method of disposal is the same as in the case of nightsoil. It is the intention of the Committee to dispose of the pulverized refuse for manurial purposes, and tenders for the whole of our output will shortly be invited.

The dust-bin refuse is partly dealt with by a six celled destructor, but as this is insufficient two pulverisers have been built near the nightsoil depot, and the produce of the pulverisers is taken away by rail with the nightsoil.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

Under the new powers granted in the Grimsby Corporation Act, 1921, it is hoped to get all existing box privies converted into water-closets, which will, in addition to other good results, do away with the noisome nightsoil traffic, and will lead to a lessening of infectious disease and rats, and tend to lower the infantile death rate.

The present water carriage sewage is discharged in its crude state into the Humber, but the time will come when it will have to be taken further down the

estuary towards the open sea. The Humber is, however, already polluted with Hull sewage before that of Grimsby reaches it.

HOUSING.

At the beginning of 1921 there were 17,778 houses in the Borough, and at the end of 1921 there were 17,994, an increase of 216 in the year.

The census population for 1921 equals 82,330. This gives an average of 4.57 persons per house.

Housing Problems.

There do not appear to be locally many sites which require dealing with as unhealthy areas, nor many houses requiring demolition orders, but there are several where the dilapidations are so extensive as to make it desirable to evacuate the tenants during repairs. There is, as elsewhere, a lot of overcrowding and sub-letting, with its consequent ill effects. It is impossible to get the infantile mortality down to an irreducible minimum so long as there is overcrowding. The sick person wants a room to himself in practically every case. Consequent upon the retardation of sanitary dwelling improvements by at least eight years, owing to the war, it would appear that the chances of recovery of the sick poor nursed in their own homes is not a whit better than it was twenty years ago. The best nursing and attention are of little avail in a vitiated atmosphere.

Hospitals for sick infants and mothers are needed in every town in addition to the general hospitals, whose beds are usually filled with surgical cases. Whooping Cough and Measles are both more fatal than Scarlet Fever, though the former are not notifiable and not treated in Hospital, while the latter is. Infantile Diarrhoea is a very fatal disease and requires special and skilled nursing such as can only be obtained in a special children's hospital.

In all these cases I am referring only to the poor living in squalid and overcrowded conditions. High infantile mortality at the present moment is due to overcrowding and the distress consequent upon unemployment. The province of Child Welfare Centres is only to advise and suggest and to supply foods at cost price or less; the actual treatment of illness short of institutional treatment, which is sadly lacking, is in the hands of the general practitioner, who unfortunately is sent for too late on the ground of expense. The Poor Law only touches the fringe of the cases, for in so many cases there is poverty but not actual destitution. With voluntary hospitals in such sore straits, the only way out seems to be a State Medical Service with clinics and hospitals to treat every variety of disease; but, again, in the present financial crisis, one would seem to be only building castles in the air.

With regard to the slum dwellers, in spite of all that has been said against them, I think it is only common humanity to place them as soon as possible in a better environment and give them a chance of rising to it. From personal experience of seeing slum dwellers dishoused and rehabilitated in sanitary dwellings,

and after comparing the same people in slums and in a decent house owned by the Corporation, I have every reason to be satisfied that the hopes of the Housing Committee have been justified. The slum dweller who is in a slum by misfortune will soon adapt himself to his better conditions of life, while the slum dweller who has become such through vice is not so hopeful ; but give him the chance and then, if he does not take it, punish him as the law enacts.

The definition of a slum dwelling is a dwellinghouse whose closeness, narrowness and bad arrangement, or want of light, air, ventilation or proper conveniences, or any other sanitary defect, is dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants or of those occupying neighbouring buildings.

GRIMSBY CORPORATION BILL, 1921.

This Bill now in force in the County Borough is an important milestone in the progress of the ancient Borough.

The Sections dealing with public health matters are summarised as follows :

SANITARY PROVISIONS.

The Corporation are empowered to require the owner or occupier of any dwelling house, warehouse or shop to provide and maintain a portable galvanised iron dustbin of such size and construction as may be approved by the Corporation. After the passing of the Act it will be unlawful for any person to use any ashbin or dustbin for any purpose other than the deposit of dust, ashes, or other dry house refuse. It is also made an offence for any person to cause any drain, water closet, earth closet, privy or ashpit to be a nuisance, etc., by wilfully destroying or damaging or improperly using the same.

Power is given to the Corporation to require existing closet accommodation (other than a water closet) provided at or connected with any building to be converted into a water closet which shall comply with the Byelaws for the time being. If the owner fails to comply with the notice of the Corporation requiring him to make such conversion, the Corporation may do the work and may recover from the owner the expenses incurred by them in so doing, if prior to the service of such notice the Medical Officer has certified that the existing closet accommodation is insufficient for the necessities of the inhabitants of the building or is in such a state as to create a nuisance or is dangerous or injurious to health.

The Corporation are also empowered to make Bye-laws with respect to water closets, prescribing the size, materials, etc.

HUMAN FOOD.

This part of the Bill contains the following provisions, viz :—

1. Power to sample milk outside the Borough and within $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles of the boundary thereof.

2. Enabling the Corporation to make Bye-laws to secure the cleanly and sanitary conditions of places used for the preparation or manufacture of cooked or prepared food.
3. Enabling the Corporation to make Bye-laws requiring the covering over of meat and other articles of food while being conveyed along any street.
4. Prohibiting the blowing or inflating of carcases.
5. Requiring food storage accommodation to be provided in dwelling-houses.
6. Regulating the manufacture and sale of ice cream and other similar commodities.
7. Enabling the Corporation to make Bye-laws for preventing meat, other than foreign meat, brought into the Borough, from being used for the food of man until after inspection by an officer of the Corporation.

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Under this heading the Bill contains provisions as follows :—

1. Prohibiting infected persons being engaged in any occupation connected with the food of man or knowingly carrying on any trade or business connected with such food in a manner likely to spread the infection.
2. Requiring persons to furnish the name and address of any laundryman to whom clothes, etc., have been sent from an infected house.
3. Prescribing a penalty for withholding information from the Medical Officer.
4. Providing for the compulsory removal of persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis to hospital in cases where the accommodation is such that proper precautions to prevent the spread of infection cannot be taken.
5. Providing for the medical examination of inmates of common lodging-houses where infectious disease is supposed to exist.
6. Restricting the attendance of children at Sunday Schools or places of public entertainment or assembly when infectious disease prevails.
7. Requiring the payment of compensation to persons who stop their employment at the request of the Corporation or the Medical Officer for the purpose of preventing the spread of infectious disease.

SEWERS AND DRAINS.

The Bill contains a clause defining a single private drain and removes an anomaly in the law which has placed upon the Corporation the burden of paying for the repair of drains used in connection with the drainage of two or more houses

belonging to different owners. There is also a clause requiring the owner of any culvert made before or after the passing of the Act over any watercourse to repair, maintain and cleanse the same.

VERMINOUS HOUSES AND PERSONS.

This part provides for the cleansing of houses infected with vermin, the cleansing of verminous persons and the cleansing of children and their clothing.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The two Clauses in this part of the Bill provide that the consent of the Corporation to establish an offensive trade shall be required not only if the trade or business is established for the first time, but also (a) if it is removed from one premises to another ; (b) if it is renewed at the same premises after having been discontinued for six months or more ; and (c) if the premises are enlarged. The Corporation are also empowered to grant consent to the establishment of Offensive Trades for such period as they may prescribe.

The Corporation may require the discontinuance of an offensive trade which has been established with their consent, if in their opinion it is inexpedient in the interests of public health that such trade should be carried on. (The Corporation in such a case are required to pay compensation for loss sustained in consequence of their action.)

CORPORATION HOSPITALS.

SCARTHO ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—The Hospital boundary is now marked out by a barbed wire fence, such precaution being considered necessary after receiving complaints of trespassers.

An old vertical boiler has been taken down and a new horizontal one placed beside the one now existing.

Pigs and poultry kept in the adjacent fields provide a source of income and profit.

The hospital sewage is pumped into a sump, treated by steam, raised by pumps and allowed to flow along troughs, where it escapes into ploughed land, and after filtration it is collected by subsoil pipes and discharged into a ditch with a flagged bed.

Acreage of grounds	8½ acres.
----------------------------	-----------

Number of separate buildings	10
--------------------------------------	----

- (1) Administration block for use of the staff.
- (2) Scarlet Fever discharge block.
- (3) Observation block—5 beds.
- (4) Mortuary.
- (5) Typhoid Fever block—8 beds, and accommodation for Measles, 20 beds.
- (6) Diphtheria block—15 beds and 2 cots.

- (7) Scarlet Fever block—acute cases 17 beds and 1 cot ; convalescent cases 29 beds and 1 cot.

Total—94 beds and 4 cots.

- (8) Engine House, including laundry, mess room, disinfecting rooms with high pressure steam disinfecter.

- (9) Garage for two cars.

- (10) Garage for one car, carpenter's shop, gardeners' sheds, etc.

Nursing Staff—Matron (Miss Eno), Sister, Charge Nurse, 2 Staff Nurses, 3 Second year Probationers, 3 First year Probationers. . . . 10

Domestic Staff (including 1 Cook, 1 Laundress, 2 Housemaids, 2 Wardmaids, 1 Kitchenmaid, 1 Laundrymaid) 8

Outdoor Staff (including 1 Porter, 1 Relief Porter, 4 Gardeners—including boy, 1 odd man—for pig keeping, etc., 3 boilermen—on shifts of 8 hours each 10

WORK OF THE HOSPITAL DURING 1921.

SCARLET FEVER.

Number of cases carried over from 1920	..	..	..	..	11
Number of cases admitted during 1921 (including 1 outside case)	..				59
Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	Nil
Average stay in Hospital	..	..	..	..	45 days
Sex	{	Males	..	28	
		Females	..	31	
Ages	{	Under 5 years	..	1	
		5 to 15 years	..	48	
		Over 15 years	..	10	

Complications of the disease :—

Enlarged tonsils	..	..	..	..	4
Enlarged neck glands	..	..	..	..	4
Rheumatism	..	..	..	..	3
Oedema	..	..	..	..	1
Epistaxis	..	..	..	..	1
Nephritis	..	..	..	..	1
Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	1
Gastric Catarrh	..	..	..	..	1
Debility	..	..	..	..	1
Ear discharge	..	..	..	..	1
Abscess	..	..	..	..	1
Pre-tubercular	..	..	..	..	1
Nose and Eye discharge	..	..	..	..	1

DIPHTHERIA.

Number of cases carried over from 1920	..	..	..	..	8
Number of cases admitted during 1921 (including 8 outside cases)	93				
Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	7
Average stay in Hospital	..	..	..	..	48 days
Sex	{ Males 37 { Females 56				
Ages	{ Under 5 years .. 16 { 5 to 15 years .. 60 { Over 15 years .. 17				
Case mortality	..	..	..	..	7.5%
Complications of the disease :—					
Serum sickness	..	..	..	..	27
Epistaxis	..	..	..	..	1
Rheumatism	..	..	..	..	1
Post Diphtheritic paralysis	..	..	..	..	2
Cardiac weakness	..	..	..	..	9
Hæmorrhagic cases	..	..	..	..	2
Enlarged glands	..	..	..	..	4
Enlarged tonsils	..	..	..	..	2
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	..	..	..	..	1
External eye diseases	..	..	..	..	1
Tracheotomy	..	..	..	..	2
Abscess	..	..	..	..	2
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	2
Ear discharge	..	..	..	..	1
Cases dying within 24 hours of admission	..	..	..	..	2

ENTERIC FEVER.

Number of cases carried over from 1920	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number of cases admitted during 1921 (including 1 outside case)	20				
Number of deaths (including a Nurse in Hospital)	..	..	..	..	4
Average stay in Hospital	..	..	..	..	48 days
Sex	{ Males 8 { Females 12				
Ages	{ Under 15 years .. 6 { Over 15 years .. 14				
Case Mortality	..	..	..	..	20%

Complications of the disease :—

Hyperpyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Melæna	..	..	..	..	..	2
Delirium	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	1

OTHER CASES.

Admitted during 1921 11

1 case of Quinsey. Sent in as Diphtheria. Recovered.

1 case of Laryngitis, with large scar from old wounded throat. Sent in as Diphtheria. Died.

1 case of Tonsillitis. Sent in as Diphtheria. Recovered.

1 case of Tonsillitis and Insanity. Sent in as Diphtheria. Removed to Poor Law Infirmary.

1 case of Summer Diarrhoea. Died.

6 cases of Chicken Pox. Sent in for isolation from Poor Law Infirmary. All recovered.

LACEBY HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Nursing Staff :—Matron (Miss Day), 1 Staff Nurse, and 3 Probationers.

Domestic Staff :—1 Cook, 1 Laundress, 1 Housemaid, 1 Kitchenmaid, and 2 Ward Maids.

Outdoor Staff :—1 Porter and Boiler Attendant, 1 Gardener and Handyman, and 1 Motor Driver.

The sewage is treated on the same lines as that at Scartho, but the water supply has to be pumped from a well and stored.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Should the hospital for advanced cases at Scartho develop, in order to keep the atmosphere from being too depressing it would be desirable to have beds for patients within reach of their friends in the following categories :—

(a) Observation with a view to diagnosis.

(b) Observation with a view to seeing how far they will respond to treatment, and the further view of sending them on to a Sanatorium.

(c) Chronic cases considered too advanced for a Sanatorium, but who will be temporarily benefited by rest, good food and fresh air, and will be so educated as to carry back to their homes as far as possible Sanatorium ideals.

(d) Patients suffering from acute tuberculosis who need immediate treatment.

Groups (a) and (b) should be so arranged as to be away from the advanced cases, and the whole institution run on cheery and homely lines.

For most consumptives the ultimate problem is that of home life, and here we are very seriously indeed confronted with the lack of proper housing accommodation. Until this is provided tuberculosis cannot be eradicated.

Tuberculous and dirty milk is still all too prevalent. Dirty cowsheds, dirty cows, dirty hands, open milk pails, dirty churns, dusty shops, dirty jugs, and dust in the home all add their quota. Epidemics of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Typhoid Fever conveyed by milk supply can usually be traced back to the farm.

Tuberculosis in milk will continue until all herds are certified tubercle free by a Veterinary Surgeon. Further legislation and power is still in abeyance pending the putting into force of the 1914 Milk and Dairies Act. The consumer can, in spite of all these dangers, adequately protect himself by straining and scalding the milk, chilling it quickly and keeping it covered with muslin.

TERMINATION OF SANATORIUM BENEFIT.

On and after the 1st May, 1921, Insurance Committees will no longer have the duty of providing treatment for insured persons suffering from tuberculosis except in so far as domiciliary medical treatment and attendance are provided as part of medical benefit; and the contributions payable by insured persons and their employers under the National Health Insurance Acts will not include any payment towards the cost of institutional treatment of insured persons suffering from tuberculosis. It therefore rests with the County Borough to provide institutional treatment for such persons, as well as other members of the community.

To avoid an extra financial burden being placed on Councils, Parliament has voted a block grant to enable the Ministry of Health to pay Councils a sum which was available to Committees to defray the cost of institutional treatment. The Ministry of Health will continue to distribute the annual Exchequer grant in aid of the cost of schemes of institutional (including Dispensary) treatment, equivalent to 50 per cent. of the net approved expenditure of Councils after deduction of the block grant and of any receipts from any other source, *e.g.*, patients' payments.

The residential treatment of cases admitted by the Ministry of Pensions to be due to war service will, as heretofore, be paid for in its entirety from the National Exchequer; the administration thereof will likewise pass from the Committee to the Town Council.

Insured persons will continue to be entitled to treatment for tuberculosis from their Insurance practitioners. The Insurance Committee provides practitioners with forms of report, such report to be sent at least every three months to the Regional Medical Officer for him to forward to the Tuberculosis Officer.

Under the new arrangement provision is made for extra nourishment up to £2 per 1,000 of population, of which 50 per cent. is recoverable from the Treasury.

GRIMSBY.

Area—3,260 acres. Population—82,330.

Character—Industrial.

Industries—Fishing and allied industries, timber and general merchandise, imports, coal exports.

Deaths from all Causes—980.

Death-rate from all Causes (per 100,000 civilians)—1,190.

Deaths from Tuberculosis :—

Pulmonary	87	}	121
Other forms	34		

Death-rate from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 civilians)—

Pulmonary	105	}	146
Other forms	41		

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Tuberculosis Dispensary—One.

(1) Grimsby. 5 sessions per week.

Sanatorium for Pulmonary Cases.—Smallpox Hospital Laceby, now used as a Sanatorium temporarily.

Farm Colony—None.

Open-air School—None.

Hospital for Advanced Cases—None.

Care Committee—None.

Report of the Tuberculosis Officer
Dr. Wilson,
Assistant M.O.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 2nd January, 1921, to the 31st December, 1921, in the County Borough of Grimsby.

Age periods ...	Notifications on Form A.												Notifications on Form B.				Number of Notifications on Form C.			
	Number of Primary Notifications.												Number of Primary Notifications.					Total Notifi- cations on Form B		
	Total Notifi- cations on Form A												Undr 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total Primary Notifi- cations				
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & upwd	Total Primary Notifi- cations								
Pulmonary Males ...	—	4	6	6	4	10	14	9	2	2	1	58	61	1	5	4	10	10	—	47
“ Females ...	—	—	3	7	5	3	16	6	5	2	—	47	50	1	5	2	8	8	—	11
Non-Pulmonary Males...	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	13	13	—	3	3	6	6	—	1
“ Females	1	5	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Col. (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)

ANALYSIS OF 23 NON-PULMONARY NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM A.

	Bones & Joints.	Glands.	Meninges.	Peri-toneum.	Other T.B Diseases.	Total.
MALES ..	1	1	6	2	3	13
FEMALES ..	—	5	1	4	—	10

TABLE B.—RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF NEW PATIENTS ATTENDING DISPENSARY
DURING YEAR 1921.

	ADULTS.			CHILDREN.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tubercular	35	28	63	32	24	56
Non-tubercular	24	10	34	16	15	31
Pre-tubercular	—	3	3	7	9	16
Cases for observation	6	3	9	3	—	3
Diagnosis Incomplete	1	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE C.—OCCUPATIONS OF THOSE FOUND TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS
(ADULTS ONLY).

	Seamen.	Labourers.	Clerks	Fish House Workers	Painter	Carter	Clothier	Hawker	Student	Coal Tipper	Electrician	Motor Driver	Blacksmith	Steepjack	Hydraulic Attendant	Cabinet Maker	Rope Maker	Barbet Maker	Iron Moulder	Engineer	Total
Males ..	8	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35

	Housewife	Shop Assistants	Laundresses	Domestic Servants	Bronzer	Braider	Polisher	Fish House Worker	School Teacher	No Occupation	Total.
Females ..	10	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	28

TABLE D.—AGE AND SEX OF ALL CASES FOUND TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS
IN 1921.

Age Periods.	1—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—30	30—35	35—40	40—45	45—50	50—55	55—60	Over 60
Males	5	18	9	3	6	8	7	3	3	3	1	—	1
Females .. .	3	6	15	11	5	3	6	1	1	1	—	—	—

TABLE E.—PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY CASES ATTENDING DURING THE YEAR 1921.

	NEW CASES.				OLD CASES.			
	<i>Children.</i>		<i>Adults.</i>		<i>Children.</i>		<i>Adults.</i>	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pulmonary .. .	19	14	33	23	64	76	88	33
Non-Pulmonary ..	13	10	2	5	8	10	4	9

TABLE F.—LOCATION OF THE DISEASE IN NON-PULMONARY CASES IN ALL CASES SEEN IN 1921.

	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints	5	7	7	5
2. Abdominal Tuberculosis (of peritoneum intestines or mesenteric glands)	—	1	4	4
3. Tuberculosis of peripheral glands	—	6	9	9
4. Tuberculosis of other organs	1	—	1	2

TABLE G.—NUMBER OF NEW PATIENTS IN EACH OF THE THREE STAGES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

		Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.
ADULTS	Males	7	10	15
	Females	9	6	7
CHILDREN ..	Males	16	3	—
	Females	7	5	2

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY REPORT.

The monthly attendances during the year will be seen from the following table :—

1921.			<i>Adults.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January	..	..	149	147	296
February	..	..	151	139	290
March	..	..	133	149	282
April	..	..	157	158	315
May	..	..	175	179	354
June	..	..	190	208	398
July	..	..	204	195	399
August	..	..	173	156	329
September	..	..	211	228	439
October	..	..	173	205	378
November	..	..	196	212	408
December	..	..	131	129	260
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			2043	2105	4148

Two hundred and twenty-one new patients presented themselves for examination.

The attendances during the last 3 years were :—

			<i>Total attendances.</i>	<i>New Patients.</i>
1919	..	..	2824	189
1920	..	..	3591	203
1921	..	..	4148	221

It will thus be seen that a very marked expansion of the work in connection with this department has occurred during this period.

HOME VISITS—The Dispensary Nurse has paid 747 visits during the year.

SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS.—One hundred and thirty-eight specimens were examined, of which 36 contained Tubercle Bacilli.

GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR.

Owing to the growth of the work in connection with this department it has been found necessary during the past year to provide an additional morning session. The Dispensary is now open to the public as below :—

Tuesday	..	..	From 9-30 a.m.
Wednesday	..	..	„
Thursday	..	..	„
Friday (a)	from 3 p.m. (for children attending School).		
(b)	from 5-30 p.m. for cases at work during day-time.		

The General Scheme now in operation is as follows :—On the receipt of a notification to the Medical Officer of Health the Nurse, who has had a lengthy experience of this work, visits the home and reports on home conditions, &c. Even where the case is not under treatment at the Dispensary she still keeps the patient and his family under her constant supervision. She also reports to the Tuberculosis Officer regarding the “ contacts ” of the case, and does her best to induce them to come up to the Dispensary for examination. Cases coming under treatment at the Dispensary are, of course, under the direct control of the Tuberculosis Officer and Nurse.

In the work of the Dispensary every effort is made to avoid interference with the work of the general practitioner, to whom assistance is given in consultations, examination of sputum and the carrying out of specialized treatment.

Where special advice is required the home is visited by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Dispensary treatment consists of :—

- (a) Advice regarding rest and exercise, diet, care of the sputum, hygiene of the home, &c. Proper sputum flasks are provided in necessitous cases.
- (b) Administration of dietetic preparations and medicines where required.
- (c) Specialized treatment in the form of Tuberculin inoculations in suitable cases.

Every effort is made to follow up and keep in touch with all those cases who cease to attend the Dispensary, and who are in danger of being lost sight of.

Cases removing out of the District are notified to the Medical Officer in the district to which they have removed.

Suitable cases are provided with shelters for following up fresh-air treatment. These are of special usefulness where housing accommodation is limited.

PROVISION OF DENTAL TREATMENT IN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

In a very large number of cases Consumptive patients are found to suffer from serious dental defects, the correction of which is essential to the restoration of the digestive functions which have been much impaired by the disease.

It is of great importance that before sending such patients into Sanatoria all dental defects should be corrected, so that the patient will derive the maximum benefit from his stay in Sanatorium.

Such provision has been afforded by the Ministry of Pensions in the case of Soldiers and Sailors suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, where the responsibility for their treatment has been accepted by that department.

In order to derive the greatest possible benefit from Dispensary treatment also it is of very great importance that adequate dental treatment should be

provided both in the case of adults and children. It would be an invaluable aid to such patients' treatment if skilled dental treatment were readily available for all cases of this disease.

Although the Dispensary and the Sanatorium are both doing good work in the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign, it is well to bear in mind that a complete scheme for the eradication of this disease beyond an endeavour on general preventive lines (including control of milk supplies, improved housing, &c.) should include the following list of institutions each with a definite purpose, and linked one with the other :—

(1) The Tuberculosis Dispensary to serve as a "reception house" and "clearing house" as well as providing specialized treatment.

(2) The Sanatorium, for the treatment of "early" cases with a view to effective arrest of the disease.

(3). The Hospital, for the care of patients in an advanced stage of the disease—for purposes of segregation and education.

(4) The Farm Colony, supplementary to the Sanatorium, for the more prolonged treatment of certain cases of Tuberculosis, and for training in various branches of work where the patients' previous occupation has been an unsuitable one.

(5) The Open-air School for the medical care and education of children in the pre-tuberculous stage or earlier stages of the disease.

(6) The Care Committee, for supervision of economic and other conditions, in so far as these may influence the course of tuberculosis in households.

Such units will form effective elements in a combined force capable of concerted action towards a common objective.

It is to be hoped that the Ministry of Health will soon be prepared to sanction a scheme which would include Hospital provision for the care of those severe and advanced cases, which not only require careful nursing through the final stage of the disease, but whose presence in their homes is a source of danger to every other member of the household.

In order to bring to the notice of the sea-going population the facilities for examination and treatment obtainable at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, a notice regarding hours of attendance and describing the chief symptoms of Tuberculosis has been posted at the Office of the Board of Trade.

SANATORIUM PROVISION.

LACEBY SANATORIUM.

This Institution has been constantly used during the year for the treatment of pulmonary and non-pulmonary forms of Tuberculosis in male adults and children.

There were 11 cases remaining under treatment on 1st January, 1921.

Admissions during the year were	..	..	..	55
Patients discharged	..	..	..	47
Patients who died in the Institution	..	..	..	3

During the year therefore 66 persons received treatment in the Institution, the total number of patient-days being 6,128, giving an average of 92·8 days spent in the Institution per patient.

The following table shows the results of treatment :—

Much improved and able to resume work or school.	Improved.	Stationary.	Worse.	Died.
MALES.				
Adults 16	6	5	5	2
Children 14	1	1	—	1

There were remaining under treatment on 1st January, 1922, sixteen patients.

TREATMENT AT OUTSIDE SANATORIA.

At 1st January, 1921 the following patients were under treatment :—

FEMALES—

	Withernsea San.	Oakbank Open-Air School.	Wyton San.	Alton Cripples Home.
Adults	1	—	—	—
Children	1	1	1	1

During the year 1921 11 patients were admitted as below :—

FEMALES—

	Withernsea Sanatorium
Adults	9
Children	2

There were discharged during the year :—

FEMALES—

	Withernsea San.	Oakbank Open-Air School.	Wyton San.	Alton Cripples Home.
Adults	6	—	—	—
Children	3	1	1	1

The results of treatment are shewn in table below :—

Much improved and able to work or resume school.	Improved.	Stationary.	Worse.
FEMALES—			
Adults 4	1	1	—
Children 4	1	1	—

All cases returning from Sanatorium are kept under the observation of the Tuberculosis Officer by attendance at regular intervals at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The notifiable diseases are :—

Tuberculosis, pulmonary	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.
do. other forms	Poliomyelitis
Small-pox	Cholera
Typhus Fever	Plague
Scarlet Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
Diphtheria	Encephalitis Lethargica
Enteric Fever	Trench Fever
Continued Fever	Dysentery
Relapsing Fever	Malaria
Puerperal Fever	Pneumonia
Erysipelas	

List of infectious diseases due to unknown organisms but to so-called filterable viruses :—

Chicken-pox	Scarlet Fever
Measles	Poliomyelitis
Small-pox	Encephalitis Lethargica
Whooping Cough	Hydrophobia (Rabies).

In other words the form, size, characteristics and natural history of the organism are unknown.

Measles and Whooping Cough cause more deaths than Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

Tuberculosis causes 7 per cent. of the total deaths in the country, and Cancer 9 per cent. Bronchitis and Pneumonia each cause 8 per cent. of the total deaths in the country.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever has decreased 50 per cent. since the war. Ophthalmia Neonatorum has largely increased since the war. Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever have also increased, but Tuberculosis has decreased.

DIPHTHERIA.

“Carrier” cases are of two kinds. (a) those with non-virulent bacilli in the throat or nose, and (b) those with virulent bacilli in the throat or nose.

(b) can be further sub-divided into (1) Convalescent carriers, and (2) Contact carriers.

Healthy “carriers” are not dangerous to other people, for non-virulent diphtheria bacilli are not known to be capable of changing into virulent organisms.

Under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Acts it is not necessary to notify a case that does not present clinical evidence of diphtheria.

In outbreaks of diphtheria in schools, after isolating the sick, there is no need to swab the whole class provided cases of sore throat and nasal discharge are excluded and swabbed and bacteriologically examined.

By introducing into the skin a fresh solution of diphtheria toxin of a known strength it is possible to find out in any group of people how many are susceptible

to diphtheria, and how many are immune to it. This may prove very useful in serious outbreaks, as it enables the physician to separate the susceptible from the non-susceptible according as the patients react or not to the injection. It is very important that diphtheria "carriers" should have their tonsils and adenoids enucleated.

ENTERIC FEVER.

After a lull of some years, with consequently a false sense of security, Enteric Fever broke out in the Borough in the early autumn of 1921. Twenty-four cases were notified and 20 cases (including one outside case) were admitted to the Hospital, with a case mortality of 20 per cent. The causes both direct and indirect were, I believe (1) the hot dry summer, (2) the presence of flies, (3) the box privy, (4) the consumption of shell fish, and (5) the missing of some early mild cases.

The consumption of shell fish gathered near a sewage polluted estuary is a very real danger, and a warning was issued in the Press advising the steaming of cockles and mussels for six minutes before consumption.

Two nurses in the Hospital contracted Typhoid Fever whilst nursing patients, and one of these unfortunately succumbed to the disease. Two cases were contracted outside the Borough, the first one being mild and consequently missed. Two very poor families contributed five cases between them, and in one instance the first case was missed. In a few cases a history of eating shell fish was obtained. Samples were taken from the store named and found healthy, but this was after a lapse of a few weeks, so it was not of much value.

The policy I have now adopted is to inoculate all contacts with typhoid paratyphoid vaccine, as past records show that this procedure is scientific and practicable.

The chief sufferers have been the poor, and in some cases there is distinct evidence of malnutrition and impoverishment, with a corresponding lack of natural resistance.

The notifications are as follows:—

1st Quarter	Nil	} 24 cases for the year.
2nd	„	..	1	
3rd	„	..	14	
4th	„	..	9	

SHELL FISH.

There is abundant proof that shell fish taken from polluted sources cause Enteric Fever or other forms of poisoning. Through the agency of the Fish-mongers Company in London 344 tons of shell fish were condemned out of a total of 10,000 tons in 1920. The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have advised a scheme whereby polluted mussels can be cleansed in specially constructed tanks of sea-water rendered sterile by means of chlorine.

SMALL-POX.

With the introduction of vaccination (the lymph of cow pox or vaccinia) the practice of inoculating with actual small-pox lymph fell out of use, and was made illegal in 1840. In 1837 the present system of death registration began, and from that date reliable records of small-pox mortality have been available.

Comparison of mortality rates in the latter part of the eighteenth century with that of the early part of the nineteenth century, show that the improvement in sanitation and general mode of living has not had a corresponding effect on infectious diseases, such as Measles and Whooping Cough, which are diseases of childhood, as Small-pox was in pre-vaccination days. There has not been a decline in the mortality from these diseases comparable to the decline in Small-pox mortality.

In an unvaccinated community the special incidence of Small-pox falls upon children under 5 years of age, whereas if the infants have been well vaccinated, but not re-vaccinated when reaching the age of puberty, the incidence falls chiefly on persons of 40 years of age and upwards, so that all vaccinated persons should be re-vaccinated in order to acquire more or less permanent immunity.

There are at present two and a half millions of children under 12 years of age unprotected against attack and death from small-pox, and at the present rate of exemption another quarter of a million are likely to be added annually.

By courtesy of the Vaccination Officer I append the following local figures for 1921 :—

Births	3,105
Vaccinations	1,011
Exemptions	1,985
Certified as insusceptible	14
Removals out of the district, transferred to other Vaccination Officers	28
Postponements by private practitioners on the ground of ill health	82

INFLUENZA.

The recent epidemic may be classed with those which occur with some regularity in the years which follow a great pandemic. It bears the same relation in time to the pandemic of 1918–19 as the recrudescence of 1895 bore to the severe epidemic of 1892—the most fatal of the three waves which affected London in the pandemic period 1889–1892. As compared with the 1918–19 period the number of persons recently attacked is smaller and the severity of the disease less.

In ordinary cases during the last prevalence the attack takes the form of two or three days fever. The acute catarrh of a heavy cold is by no means general. The most frequent symptoms are sudden onset, pain in the back and legs, congestion of the throat and some bronchial catarrh, and an irritating and very persistent cough. Other forms which have been described are attacks akin to those

of a mild cold, but followed by general depression and a gastro-intestinal crisis, as evidenced by nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea, pain and tenderness in the abdomen, particularly in the region of the stomach.

Most of the deaths attributed to Influenza have been due to pulmonary complications. Clinical evidence points to a severe incidence in very young children, and a heavier fatality in persons of advanced age. The only way to attack the disease and to prevent the spread of it, is for the patient to be isolated at the very onset, while the rest of the family should use a mild antiseptic gargle and avoid over-heated and stuffy rooms.

Post-influenzal pneumonia is a very serious and fatal complication. The disease is intensely infectious, and provided that the patient can stand removal to hospital this would appear to be the best way to treat it.

ERYSIPELAS.

14 notifications were received during the year with no deaths, as compared with 18 and no deaths in 1920.

PNEUMONIA.

25 intimations of this disease were received with 18 deaths, as against 36 with 42 deaths in the year 1920.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

1 notification was received with no deaths, as compared with 3 and 3 deaths in the preceding year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

5 notifications were received during the year, as against 17 last year, and 13 in the year 1919.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

19 deaths were registered during the year, equal to a death rate per 1,000 population of '23, as compared with 10 with a rate of '12 in 1920.

DIARRHOEA—All Forms.

47 deaths were registered during the year, equal to a death rate of '57 per 1,000 population, 23 deaths occurred in the previous year.

The ages at death were as follows :—

Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	37
1 and under 2 years	..	..	..	..	..	5
Between 2 and 5	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ 5 and 15	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ 45 and 65	..	..	..	..	..	1

INCIDENCE OF SCARLET FEVER IN LAST 10 YEARS.

1 Year.	2 Estimated Population.	3 Total No. of cases Notified.	4 Attack Rate per 1,000 Population.	5 No. of Deaths Regd.	6 Mortality per 100 Cases Notified.	7 Mortality per 1,000 Population.	8 No. of cases treated in Sanatorium	9 Percentage removed to Sanatorium.
1912	76,180	190	2.49	5	2.63	.06	128	67.36
1913	77,420	171	2.20	—	—	—	125	73.09
1914	78,670	77	.97	1	1.29	.01	59	76.62
1915	72,130	143	1.98	3	2.09	.04	95	66.43
1916	72,930	149	2.04	1	.67	.01	112	75.16
1917	72,930	122	1.67	1	.81	.01	89	72.95
1918	72,930	164	2.24	1	.60	.01	129	78.65
1919	79,290	100	1.26	—	—	—	70	70.00
1920	81,950	116	1.29	—	—	—	80	68.96
1921	82,330	64	.77	—	—	—	53	82.81

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN LAST 10 YEARS.

1 Year.	2 Estimated Population.	3 Total No. of Cases Notified.	4 Attack Rate per 1,000 Population.	5 No. of Deaths Regd.	6 Mortality per 100 Cases Notified.	7 Mortality per 1,000 Population.	8 No. of Cases treated in Sanatorium.	9 Percentage removed to Sanatorium
1912	76,180	140	1.83	13	9.28	.17	104	74.28
1913	77,420	173	2.23	10	5.78	.12	111	64.16
1914	78,670	100	1.27	4	4.00	.05	76	76.00
1915	72,130	82	1.13	7	8.50	.09	51	62.19
1916	72,930	108	1.48	6	5.55	.08	63	58.33
1917	72,930	68	.93	4	5.88	.05	48	70.58
1918	72,930	51	.69	2	3.92	.02	33	64.70
1919	79,290	94	1.18	7	7.44	.08	68	72.34
1920	81,950	129	1.57	6	4.65	.07	95	73.64
1921	82,330	97	1.17	1	1.03	.01	76	78.35

INCIDENCE OF ENTERIC FEVER (INCLUDING RELAPSING AND CONTINUED FEVER) IN LAST 10 YEARS.

1 Year.	2 Estimated Population.	3 Total No. of cases Notified.	4 Attack Rate per 1,000 Population.	5 No. of Deaths Regd.	6 Mortality per 100 cases Notified.	7 Mortality per 1,000 Population.	8 No. of Cases treated in Sanatorium	9 Percentage removed to Sanatorium
1912	76,180	18	.23	4	22.22	.05	9	50.00
1913	77,420	29	.37	7	24.13	.09	19	65.51
1914	78,670	19	.24	4	21.05	.05	15	78.94
1915	72,130	14	.19	2	14.28	.02	9	64.28
1916	72,930	9	.12	—	—	—	7	77.77
1917	72,930	4	.05	—	—	—	1	25.00
1918	72,930	6	.08	1	16.66	.01	3	50.00
1919	79,290	14	.17	—	—	—	5	35.71
1920	81,950	4	.04	1	.25	.01	—	—
1921	82,330	24	.29	1	4.16	.01	18	75.00

**Table showing the death rate from Tubercular diseases
during the last 10 years.**

Year.	Tuberculosis (pulmonary).			Tuberculosis (all forms).		
	Grimsby. No. of deaths.	Rate per thousand of population.	England and Wales. Rate per thousand of population.	Grimsby. No. of deaths.	Rate per thousand of population.	England and Wales. Rate per thousand of population.
1912	55	·72	1·01	80	1·05	1·34
1913	59	·73	·98	92	1·18	1·35
1914	68	·86	1·02	96	1·22	1·36
1915	75	1·03	1·13	113	1·56	1·51
1916	87	1·19	1·15	130	1·78	1·52
1917	77	1·05	1·22	105	1·43	1·62
1918	88	1·20	1·32	115	1·57	1·69
1919	74	·93	·97	92	1·16	1·25
1920	86	1·04	—	122	1·48	—
1921	87	1·05	—	121	1·46	—

GENERAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

I.—PHTHISIS (PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS).

Locality	H.	Welln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Cent.	Haint.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	D.H.	Wkhouse	Total
Deaths under 5 ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4
5 upwards.....	6	10	7	5	4	3	8	6	3	7	4	—	1	19	83
Total	7	10	7	6	4	3	8	6	3	7	5	—	1	20	87
Rate per 1,000....	80	1.16	.79	.99	.50	.56	1.10	.89	.39	.96	1.00	—	—	—	1.05

II.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS OTHER THAN PHTHISIS.

Locality	H.	Welln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Cent.	Haint.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	D.H.	Wkhouse	Total
Deaths under 5....	19	3	7	9	—	3	6	2	7	7	3	2	1	—	69
5 upwards.....	11	7	6	7	5	2	7	2	5	4	3	7	2	13	81
Total	30	10	13	16	5	5	13	4	12	11	6	9	3	13	150
Rate per 1,000....	3.82	1.16	1.46	2.64	.63	.93	1.80	.59	1.58	1.52	1.20	2.20	—	—	1.82

BACTERIOLOGY.

The Council's Laboratory is now used for the examination of diphtheria swabs and cultures, and for sputum examination, etc., the laboratory having been brought up-to-date by the installation of an efficient incubator and microscope. Other bacteriological work requiring more time and trouble is sent away.

The results of bacteriological examinations done *outside* the district (*i.e.* prior to November, 1921) are :—

Diphtheria	{	Negative	..	..	110	—	145
		Positive	..	..	35		
Typhoid Fever	{	Negative	..	..	4	—	10
		Positive	..	..	6		
Others	{	Negative	..	..	2	—	3
		Positive	..	..	1		
Total					158		

Bacteriological examinations done *in the Council's Laboratory* show :—

Diphtheria	{	Negative	..	..	34	—	41
		Positive	..	..	7		
Tuberculosis (Sputum)	{	Negative	..	..	103	—	138
		Positive	..	..	35		
Total					179		
Total examinations for the year 1921			..	..			337

It will be seen that roughly one half of the work has been done in Grimsby and the other half sent away. It is hoped that the proportion of work done at home will be largely increased during 1922, and a further saving of expense effected thereby.

CANCER DEATHS.

The following table shows the number of deaths from Cancer, with the rate per thousand of population over a series of 10 years.

It will be observed that the total number of deaths from this disease is higher than in any previous year.

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 living.	Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 living.
1912	68	·89	1917	64	·87
1913	89	1·14	1918	90	1·23
1914	98	1·24	1919	82	1·03
1915	84	1·16	1920	100	1·22
1916	83	1·13	1921	106	1·28

Quinquen.
Av. 1·11.

Quinquen.
Av. 1·12.

The death rate from Cancer is gradually increasing throughout the Country and exceeds that from Tuberculosis—the explanations seem to be as follows :—

1. More accurate diagnosis.
2. The dropping of such ill-defined terms as tumour, growth, etc.
3. The fact that in the last 50 years the expectation of life has increased by 10 years, in other words we live longer, and, as Cancer is largely a disease of old age, the paradox arises that the longer we live the more likely we are to die of Cancer.
4. Possibly the worry and stress of prevailing conditions of life have acted indirectly.
5. The cause of Cancer is probably a prolonged irritation at certain places of the body, like the tongue, stomach and bowels, which causes the balance between cell production and cell waste to be upset—so that cell production under the stimulus of constant irritation exceeds cell waste, and a new growth is formed.

ENTERIC FEVER NOTIFICATIONS.

Wards.....	H.	Welln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Cent.	Haint.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	San.	Total
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
September	1	1	2	4	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	14
December	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	9
Total	5	1	2	5	1	1	1	3	3	1	—	1	—	24
Rate per 1,000	'64	'11	'22	'82	'12	'18	'13	'44	'39	'13	—	'24	—	'29

DEATHS:

[illegible]

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The following is a list of midwives who notified their intention to practice within the area of the Borough during 1921 :—

				<i>No. of Certificate.</i>
*Anderson, Emma	23 Alexandra Road	..	..	28990
*Bishop, Edith	" "	..	..	39937
*Crow, Doris	" "	..	..	53671
*Clay, Eveline	Queen's Nurses Home, Dudley Street			37476
East, Annie	17 Garden Street	..	..	7923
*Egan, Ellen	Queen's Nurses Home, Dudley Street			50895
Gamble, Eliza H.	392 Wellington Street	..	..	376
Green, Miriam	41 Flottergate	..	..	29185
Guest, Annie	114 Albert Street	..	..	31479
*Hackford, Berthe	Queen's Nurses Home, Dudley Street			25295
Hewitt, Maria	64 Bridge Street	..	..	3034
Johnson, Martha	27 Park Street, Cleethorpes	..	..	2848
*Ladbrook, D. A.	Queen's Nurses Home, Dudley Street			30265
Norrie, Annie	79 Rutland Street	..	..	31445
Owen, Florence	96 Kent Street	..	..	49365
Paddison, Betsy	24 Cobden Street	..	..	2880
Peers, Emily	102 Weelsby Street	..	..	19643
Richardson, Minnie	43 St. Peter's Avenue, Cleethorpes	..	..	39315
Robinson, Lois	86 Watkin Street	..	..	5821
Stephen, Bridget	281 Wellington Street	..	..	5195
*Shaw, Rose	23 Alexandra Road	..	..	48537
*Thomas, Catherine	" "	..	..	52775
*Weatherill, Elizabeth	Queen's Nurses Home, Dudley Street			44822
Wells, Martha	39 Wollaston Road, Cleethorpes	..	..	11876
	* Institution Nurses.			

Some midwives still do not recognise the urgency for treatment of purulent discharge from the eyes of the new born, and have had to be cautioned. There are also a few women not on the Midwives Roll who practise midwifery, and these have been warned and are being watched for any future offence, when they will be reported to the Central Midwives Board.

A Nursing Home exists in Grimsby where pupils are taken and trained in midwifery, and this is recognised by the Central Midwives Board. In Grimsby the Queen's Nurses Institution nurse cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Measles by arrangement with the local authority.

Nine cases of Ophthalmia were attended during the year at a cost of £11 12s. One or more of the District nurses also attend the Child Welfare Centres.

Miss Pilkington resigned her post as Health Visitor in November, 1921, and Miss Howard was appointed in her place.

A dangerously complicated case of labour can be admitted to the Grimsby and District Hospital, two beds having been allocated for such at a charge of 11s. per day.

Two Home Helps are employed, one whole time and the other as required.

There is no Day Nursery in the district, nor is there any pressing need for one at the present time.

Convalescent homes for mothers and children do not exist, nor does a Maternity Home. Both of these would prove useful institutions as a means of restoring health and strength.

The three Health Visitors, who are also qualified midwives, divide their work into districts for visiting under the Notification of Births Act, 1915, and they attend the Child Welfare Centres on their allotted days.

Dr. Jane Turnbull, Ministry of Health, visited and reported on the difficulty of working the Albert Street Centre, with which I agree, and have further reported on the poor approach to the place, the lack of accommodation for perambulators, the accumulation of furniture, the absence of a room for toddlers, and the general noise and confusion.

A large quantity of dried milk is sold at cost price at the Welfare Centres. The income of the family is ascertained before assistance in regard to milk and medical aid is given. Seven shillings per head per week net income is the limit for free attention ; if it amounts to 10s. 6d. per head per week then half the expense is incurred by the local authority.

It is gratifying to note that the ministry will continue the 50% grant for milk supplied to nursing and expectant mothers and infants up to one year of age in necessitous cases during the coming financial year.

The Infant Welfare Centre is the backbone of the whole social campaign against infantile mortality. It is not costly to run, its ideas and endeavours are simple and homely, it stimulates mothers to do their best for their infants, it does not attempt to treat illness, but rather to prevent it, and it works in conjunction with the private practitioners by sending them cases which would otherwise not go. There are, however, two definite set-backs, viz., the inability to run up doctor's bills during this period of distress consequent upon unemployment and overcrowding, and secondly the inability to reach the worst type of mother, viz., the indifferent, careless, and in some cases drunken woman.

NO. OF CASES DURING 1921 WHERE DOCTORS WERE CALLED IN BY MIDWIVES.

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Prolonged Labour	21
Purulent discharge	1
Uterine Inertia	4
Dangerous feebleness of Baby	8
Hæmorrhage	3
Adherent Placenta	3
Transverse presentation	2
Ruptured perineum	4
Spina Bifida	2
Temperature and Pulse	2
Small Pelvis	1
Difficult Breathing of Baby	1
Deformity of Baby's Feet	1
Discharge from Baby's Eyes	1
Obstruction	3
Turning of Foetus	1
Death of Baby	1
Breech presentation	1
Total No. of cases	60

STATISTICS.

Population in 1911	74,950
Population in 1921—Registrar General's estimate for Birth Rate	82,330
No. of Registered Births, 1921	2,173
No. of Notified Births 1921	1,772
No. of Still Births 1921	41
No. of Illegitimate Births 1921	141
Birth Rate :—	
Deaths of infants under 1 year	222
Infant Mortality Rate	102
Maternal Mortality :—	
1. From Puerperal Fever	—
2. From other complications of childbirth	2
No. of Notified cases of Puerperal Fever	1
„ „ „ Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5

No. of Midwives practising in the Borough—

Independent	14
Employed by D.N.A.	5
Subsidised by Wesleyan Mission	5
No. of Midwives trained	14
„ „ untrained	10
Percentage of cases attended by Midwives	55%
„ „ in which Midwives sent for Medical help	6%

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

No. of names in books, 1921	1,440
„ attendances of mothers	12,216
Average attendance per Session	87·94

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Decennial average 1891 to 1900	195 per 1,000 births.
„ „ 1901 to 1910	157 „ „
„ „ 1911 to 1920	111 „ „

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

	Albert Street.			Watkin Street,			Municipal Hall.		
	Mothers	Babies	Children	Mothers	Babies	Children	Mothers	Babies	Children
No. of names in books ..	615	—	—	362	—	—	463	—	—
No. of attendances ..	5827	4955	1419	2714	2114	1170	3675	2828	1212
Average	123·97	—	—	61·68	—	—	78·19	—	—

HEALTH VISITING.

First visits	1759
Re-visits	6464
Ante-Natal Clinic cases	292
Ante-natal visits	266

MATERNITY HOME AND INFANTS HOSPITAL.

There appears to be in Grimsby a distinct need for both these institutions. A Maternity Home consisting of 8 to 10 beds should be for normal cases, while those requiring surgical treatment should go to the general hospital. A home to be a success must be under the best midwifery staff available, and must have

a separation room for possible infectious cases, and an isolation ward for definitely infectious cases.

An Infants' Hospital would receive cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Measles, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhoea, Infantile Paralysis, Rickets and Malnutrition, towards which the Ministry of Health are empowered to give grants. Here again isolation and observation wards are necessary to prevent cross infection.

The maternal death rate as a direct cause of child bearing is still high, viz., 4·12 per 1,000 in 1920, including 1·87 per 1,000 due to blood poisoning. These figures relate to the country as a whole.

1921. CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No. of cases—

Notified by Doctors	5
„ Midwives	2
Other notifications	2
Admissions to Hospital	Nil

(An arrangement is in force whereby cases of notified Ophthalmia are nursed by the Queen's Nurses Institution, Dudley Street, Grimsby).

Impairment of vision	1
Deaths (other causes)	1
Eyes weak	2
No bad effects	5

9

Total Number of Births Registered during 1921, in Wards.

Wards	Humber	Wellington	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Central	Hainton	Alex.	Victoria	S.W.	South	Total
	300	290	240	180	150	70	190	140	203	200	120	90	2173
Rate per 1,000	38·4	33·6	27·0	29·7	19·0	13·1	26·3	20·8	26·8	27·6	24·1	22·0	26·39

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Venereal Diseases Clinic, which has up to the present time been held at the Grimsby and District Hospital, is about to be removed to *ad hoc* premises recently acquired by the Corporation, where there will be two beds and facilities for pathological work.

Addresses are shortly to be given on the docks and elsewhere by the Venereal Diseases Officer, and all available means have been taken to inform seafaring men locally of the facilities for diagnosis and treatment.

There are at present four sessions per week for the treatment of this disease, and it is hoped shortly to increase this number.

In 1920 a branch of the N.C.C.V.D. was formed in Grimsby for the purpose of propaganda work, but I do not see any records of any definite achievement. Personally I think the V.D. Medical Officer for the district should arrange his own propaganda work and lectures. It is not considered necessary to have an auxiliary centre at present, and in view of the pressure brought to bear on local authorities for economy this question has been dropped. There is work here for a whole time officer, but again for economic reasons he will be obliged to work another district also.

With regard to the controversy between the two parties for and against self-disinfection, it is agreed that such self-disinfection as would probably be practised by ignorant or inebriated people would be ineffectual, would lead to a false sense of security and thereby spread the disease. It is also agreed that persons armed with prophylactic packets are more likely to yield to the temptations of lust and fornication.

Enamelled posters are shortly to be placed in all public conveniences in the Borough and Port, giving advice and directions for local treatment. These will replace the paper posters which are soon destroyed and become useless.

As the V.D. Medical Officer at present works Lindsey (Lincoln) and Grimsby, his salary and that of his staff are apportioned as between the two authorities, while the Grimsby Hospital receives rent for the part of the out-patient department used for V.D. work.

In addition to the work at the Clinic a large proportion of the local medical practitioners treat patients privately.

The best early test for syphilis is the finding of the organism the "spirochete pallidum" in the scrapings from the sore or the puncture of the nearest gland. This can be done earlier than the Wassermann blood test, and is more reliable.

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Grimsby, during the year ended the 31st December, 1921.

[illegible]

9. Examinations of Pathological material :—	For detection of			For Wasserman Reaction.
	Spirochetes	Gonococci.	Other Organisms	
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre	Present quarters not suitable for			pathological work
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory				
	19	222	—	470

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Grimsby.	Lindsey	TOTAL.
A. Number of persons from each area dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from :—			
Syphilis	125	57	176
Soft chancre	3	2	5
Gonorrhoea	119	30	149
Conditions other than venereal	46	16	62
Total	293	99	392
B. Total number of attendances at the out-patient Clinic of all patients residing in each area	5198	1529	6727
C. Aggregate number of "In-patients day" of all patients residing in each area			
D. Number of doses	1272	369	1581
1. Out-patient Clinic of Salvarsan substitutes given in the :—			
2. In-patient Dept. to patients residing in each area	—	—	—
E. Give the names of Salvarsan substitute used in the treatment of syphilis and the usual initial and final doses.	Novarsenobillon .3 — .45 — .6 grm. Galyl .2 — .3 grm. Galyl in glucose .005 grm. 1 m. to infants. Sulpharsenal.		
F. State the amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centre.	<i>Early Cases.</i> Two .45 grm. then 6 .6 for a first course. After a month's rest another course of six .6 grm. Always one course after W/R becomes negative which it invariably does in early cases after the first course. <i>In late cases</i> which do not clear up after two courses a third is given after a month's rest. Should a negative W/R result after the third course, a fourth is given to confirm the negative result. If W/R is positive after third course, a fourth is given after an interval of three months, then another in six months. In elderly subjects and dangerous Tertiary lesions such as Syphilitic aortitis the initial dose is .15 grm. and maximum .3 grm. In Nervous Syphilis .3 grm. Mercury in all cases		
G. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page.	All those mentioned in Sheet No. V21 with exception of Vaccine.		

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of the whole District during 1921 and previous years.

NAME OF DISTRICT—GRIMSBY.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1910	74,280	..	2086	28'08	1065	14'33	38	27	275	131	1054	14'18
1911	74,950	..	2128	28'39	1109	14'79	61	44	328	154	1092	14'56
1912	76,180	..	2076	27'25	953	12'50	38	46	217	104	961	12'61
1913	77,420	..	2104	27'17	1035	13'36	51	55	240	114	1039	13'42
1914	78,670	..	2119	26'93	1167	14'83	63	49	278	131	1153	14'65
1915	72,130	..	1975	27'38	1179	16'34	86	66	210	106	1159	16'06
1916	72,930	..	1892	25'94	1101	15'09	105	48	189	99	1044	14'31
1917	72,930	..	1524	20'89	921	12'62	65	72	158	103	928	12'72
1918	72,930	..	1603	21'97	1340	18'37	102	85	207	129	1323	18'14
1919	79,290	..	1772	22'34	1045	13'17	72	50	143	80	1023	12'90
1920	81,950	..	2383	29'07	1148	14'00	79	49	216	90	1118	13'64
1921	82,330	..	2173	26'39	980	11'90	55	55	222	102	980	11'90

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) } 3,260

Total population at all ages .. 82,329
Total families or separate occupiers 17,994

} At Census of 1921

TABLE 2.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1921.

Name of District—Grimsby.

No. of Cases notified. At Ages—Years.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	97	..	16	60	14	7	..	..
Erysipelas	14	..	..	..	1	5	6	2
Scarlet Fever	64	..	3	51	8	2	..	..
Enteric Fever	24	..	1	8	5	9	1	..
Pneumonia	25	1	3	3	7	9	2	..
Puerperal Fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Ophthalmia								
Neonatorum	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary								
Tuberculosis	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Pulmonary								
Tuberculosis	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	230	6	23	122	35	33	9	2

TABLE 2a.—Total Cases Notified in each Locality 1921.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	1 Hum.	2 Well.	3 Clee.	4 N.E.	5 Wisby	6 W'low	7 Cent.	8 Hain.	9 Alex.	10 Vict.	11 S.W.	12 South.	Total.
Scarlet Fever ..	3	9	7	..	7	2	1	2	18	3	11	1	64
Diphtheria ..	8	7	19	4	5	4	6	13	13	3	9	6	97
Enteric Fever ..	5	1	2	5	1	1	1	3	3	1	..	1	24
Erysipelas ..	3	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	1	1	14
Pneumonia ..	1	5	2	1	1	1	5	1	5	1	2	..	25
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia													
Neonatorum	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total ..	21	25	33	10	14	8	16	21	41	9	23	9	230

TABLE 2b.—No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.

WARDS	1 Hum.	2 Well.	3 Clee	4 N.E.	5 Wisby.	6 W'low.	7 Cent.	8 Hain.	9 Alex.	10 Vict.	11 S.W.	12 South	Outside District.	Total
Scarlet Fever	2	5	7	..	1	4	1	1	17	3	10	2	..	53
Diphtheria ..	4	6	17	2	1	2	6	8	13	4	7	6	..	76
Enteric Fever	4	1	2	4	..	..	1	2	3	1		..	..	18
Other Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total	10	12	26	6	2	6	8	11	33	8	18	8	..	148

TABLE 3. ANALYSIS OF NETT DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE.

Causes of Death.	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Enteric Fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	19	12	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Influenza	9	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	2
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	87	2	..	2	3	16	44	17	3
Tuberculous Meningitis	15	8	2	1	3	..	1	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	19	5	1	2	3	4	2	2	..
Cancer, malignant disease	106	..	..	..	..	..	13	53	40
Rheumatic Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis	70	1	..	1	1	3	6	26	32
Organic Heart Disease	109	1	..	1	2	5	11	30	59
Bronchitis	70	12	4	—	1	—	6	14	33
Broncho-Pneumonia	48	25	11	8	2	1	..	..	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	18	3	1	2	3	..	4	1	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	14	2	..	1	1	1	5	4	..
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	47	37	5	3	1	..	..	1	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	7	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
Convulsions	18	14	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	26	..	..	..	1	1	2	10	12
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	78	76	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	40	3	1	2	1	9	3	15	6
Suicide	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1
Other Defined Diseases	96	21	3	3	3	4	14	28	20
Senile Decay	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	69
Totals	980	222	37	30	29	47	120	212	283

GRIMSBY BOROUGH.

TABLE 4.—Infant Mortality.

1921. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALL CAUSES										
Small-pox										
Chicken-pox										
Measles										
Scarlet Fever										
Whooping Cough						1	2	4	5	12
Diphtheria and Croup										
Erysipelas										
Tuberculous Meningitis						1	3		4	8
Abdominal Tuberculosis										
Other Tuberculous Diseases						2	2	1	2	7
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)									1	1
Convulsions	6	1	1		8	3		2	1	14
Laryngitis										
Bronchitis				1	1	3	5	1	2	12
Broncho Pneumonia	1				1	1	7	12	4	25
Pneumonia (all forms)						1		1	1	3
Diarrhoea		1	1		2	5	8	5	2	22
Enteritis						1	7	6	1	15
Gastritis										
Syphilis										
Heart Disease		1			1					1
Other Respiratory Diseases							1		1	2
Injury at Birth										
Violent Deaths								1	2	3
Congenital Malformations										
Premature Birth	22		5	1	28	4	2		1	35
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	8	2	5	6	21	13	5	1	1	41
Other Causes	2	2	2	2	8	9	2	2		21
Totals	39	7	14	10	70	44	44	36	28	222

ALIENS ORDER, 1920.

DUTIES OF THE PORT MEDICAL OFFICER UNDER THE ALIENS ORDER.

Inspection and where necessary examination of all aliens entering the Port except :—

- (a) Returning residents.
- (b) Those on a short visit.
- (c) Representatives of a foreign country and their staffs.
- (d) Contract Seamen.
- (e) Officers and crews of foreign government vessels.
- (f) Residents of not less than six months' standing who have left this country, been rejected by another and returned.
- (g) Full paid members of the forces or the wife and child of such alien.

After the inspection and examination of aliens seeking admission to this Country one of six certificates is required certifying cause of rejection or detention.

These *may* be :—

- 1. Lunacy.
- 2. Diseases such as Trachoma, Favus or Venereal Diseases.
- 3. General incapacity such as senile decay, gross physical defects.
- 4. Acute infectious disease.
- 5. Fuller examination on shore (physical).
- 6. Fuller examination on shore (medical).

The Ministry lays it down as essential that a *female* attendant should be present at the examination of women and it is very desirable that the attendant should be a trained nurse. This is not at present provided for at Grimsby.

There is no adequate provision either for the cleansing and personal disinfection of transmigrants who, as such, cannot be prevented from landing.

An alien in transit as distinct from a transmigrant is one who has given no security by means of a transmigrant bond, but who has landed in this country for purposes of transit. The transmigrant is "booked through" and the alien in transit is booked one stage of his journey at a time.

A scheme is on foot for a Disinfecting and Disinfesting Station at Grimsby, but while the economic stress is on we shall have to be content with temporary measures.

There is a large examination shed provided by the Great Central Railway Company for the medical inspection of aliens should they come over in large numbers. There is in addition a large reception room for aliens with accommodation for first-class and third-class passengers.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS. Port Sanitary District of GRIMSBY. PORT 5.

SUMMARY FOR FOUR QUARTERS OF 1921.

Aliens arriving at the Port.*		No. of temporary visitors, i.e. Aliens whose stay in this country will not exceed 3 months.			No. of Aliens who intend to settle permanently or remain in this country for more than 3 months.			Aliens in Transit.			Transmigrants.	
Total Number.	Number subjected to Medical Inspection.	Total Number.	Number subjected to Medical Examination.	Number of Certificates issued.	Total Number.	Number subjected to Medical Examination.	Number of Certificates issued.	Total Number.	Number subjected to Medical Examination.	Number of Certificates issued.	Total Number.	Number subjected to Medical Examination.
9084	8625	403	1	—	32	32	1	182	162	—	8467	99

* Number to include all aliens in transit and transmigrants, but not alien seamen.

The term "Inspection" relates to the preliminary inspection of aliens as they pass before the Medical Inspector.

The term "Medical Examination" relates to detailed medical examination.

PARTICULARS RELATING TO DETAILED MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ALIENS.

Number.

Aliens, who were subjected to detailed medical examination, and were not certified by Medical Inspector 293

Number of each of the following certificates issued by the Medical Inspector of Aliens :—

- (a) Certificate that an alien is a lunatic, idiot, or mentally deficient 1
- (b) Certificate that, for medical reasons, it is undesirable than an alien should be permitted to land 1
- (c) Certificate that an alien is suffering from some disease, defect, or deformity which may interfere with his capacity to support himself or his dependants .. —
- (d) Certificate that an alien is suffering from one of the acute infectious diseases —
- (e) Certificate that for the purposes of an adequate medical examination it is necessary for the alien to land in order that he may be examined ashore —

TRANSMIGRANTS.

(See Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Additional Instructions to Medical Inspectors issued by the Minister of Health in April, 1921).

Number of certificates of the cleansing of verminous transmigrants given by the Medical Inspector of Aliens to the Immigration Officer —

Number of medical certificates in respect of transmigrants suffering from trachoma, favus, etc., given to the Immigration Officer 2

PARTICULARS RELATING TO ALIEN TRAFFIC.

Total number of passenger vessels carrying Aliens which arrived during the year 220

Number dealt with by Medical Inspector of Aliens 173

Total number of cargo vessels carrying alien passengers which arrived during the year 34

Number dealt with by Medical Inspector of Aliens 8

Any other vessels in connection with which the Medical Inspector has had to take action in regard to Aliens —

PORT SANITARY WORK.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit a comprehensive report from the Port Sanitary Inspector, from which it is evident that the work of himself and his assistants has been thoroughly done.

The food examination is very strict, and a high standard of fitness is taken before imported foods are passed as fit for human consumption. A small disinfecting plant and a Clayton-gas machine for fumigating certain cargoes and destroying rats would be useful adjuncts to work of the Inspectors. I have also added some items concerning the Docks as Docks, and some notes on suggested improvements in the hygiene of the mercantile marine.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

B. C. STEVENS,

Port Medical Officer of Health.

GRIMSBY DOCKS.

Area of quay and land space	..	..	..	..	450 acres
Water area	..	..	..	..	104 $\frac{1}{4}$ „
Length of quays	..	..	..	..	19,700 feet.
Warehouse accommodation	..	..	..	..	512,200 sq. feet.
Timber storage	..	..	..	..	80 acres
Net tonnage of vessels using the Port	..	..	..	..	2,131,401 tons.
Value of goods exported	..	..	..	..	£23,930,233.
Value of goods imported	..	..	..	..	£24,189,979.
Shipment of coal	..	..	..	..	900,616 tons.
Timber imported	..	..	..	..	204,272 „
Fish traffic	..	..	..	..	220,316 „
Population of Grimsby	..	..	..	..	82,330.

HYGIENE IN CREW'S SPACES ON BOARD SHIPS ; SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENT.

(1) Plans for new ships should be passed by a competent sanitarian and an engineer with sanitary qualifications.

(2) Separate accommodation for apprentices.

(3) Provision of a drying room.

(4) Protection against mosquitoes.

(5) Firemen should be berthed amidships and sailors aft where possible. Each man should be allowed 150 cubic feet of air space and the height of the room should be 8 feet.

(6) Heating by steam pipes or electric radiators, ventilation on the Boyle system, lighting by electricity.

(7) Bath-room for crew.

(8) Iron tanks for water, and zinc lined lockers or bins for food.

(9) Water purified by distillation or by a recognised efficient filter under pressure.

(10) Mess rooms should be provided.

(11) An escape hatch in the lower forecastle in case of collision.

FORM A.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT SANITARY DISTRICT DURING
THE YEAR 1921.

Description of Vessels.		Number.	Tonnage.	Number Inspected.		Numbers reported to be defective.	Number of orders issued.
				By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Inspector of Nuisances.		
Foreign—	Steamers ..	1893	525,173	120	1105	228	211
	Sailing ..	11	4,837	10	19	10	9
	Fishing ..	2162	72,237	11	396	32	30
Total Foreign ..		4066	602,247	141	1520	270	250
Coastwise	Steamers—	*97	21,390	18	156	20	30
	Sailing ..	*34	6,129	4	8	2	2
	Fishing ..	Not Available	Not Available	34	2032	180	165
Total Coastwise		131	27,519	56	2196	202	187
Canal Boats		—	—	Nil	194	97	81
Total Foreign & Coastwise		4197	629,766	197	3910	569	518

* Excludes Vessels under 100 Tons Register.

FORM B.

RATS DESTROYED IN 1921.

Number of	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apl.	May	June	J'ly	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Total in y'r.
Black Rats ..	386	279	199	314	185	219	306	207	229	312	273	271	3,180
Brown Rats ..	237	557	414	665	446	442	624	426	492	621	577	574	6,075
Rats examined ..	..	..	..	..	—	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rats infected ..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
with plague	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ not infected	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FORM C.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS. MEASURES AGAINST RATS.

Names of Vessels arriving in the Port Sanitary District.			Names of Vessels subjected to measures of Rat Destruction.						
			Names of Vessels.			Number of other Vessels	Measures em- ployed (trapping, poisoning, fumigating, etc.)	Results.	
			Plague Infected	Plague Sus- pected	From infected Ports.			Number of Rats killed	Re- marks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

ROUTINE INSPECTION OF VESSELS ARRIVING AT THE PORT.

FOREIGN—	British Steam Ships ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	340
	„ Sailing Ships	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Foreign Steam Ships	..	..	..	..	..	..	765
	„ Sailing Ships	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	Steam Fishing Vessels ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	396
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1520
COASTWISE—	British Steam Ships ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
	„ Sailing Ships	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Foreign Steam Ships	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
	„ Sailing Ships	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Steam Fishing Vessels	..	..	..	..	..	..	2032
	Canal Boats ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	2390
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..	1520
	Coastwise	..	..	..	..	..	..	2390
	Extra Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	1019
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	4929

The Nationalities of the Vessels were as follows :—

British	..	..	..	..	..	..	3105
Dutch	..	..	..	..	..	..	530
Norwegian	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Swedish	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Danish	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
French	45
Icelandic	19
German	19
Finnish	6
Belgian	7
Russian	2
Greek	1

Total	3910
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PASSENGERS.

Number of Passengers entering and leaving the Port, during the year :—

	<i>British.</i>				<i>Alien.</i>			
Inward	2522	..	..	10,176	
Outward	—	7,165	

STRUCTURAL DEFECTS.

	<i>Cases Remedied.</i>							
Leaky Overhead Decks	201	134
Defective Stoves	92	62
„ „ Pipes	32	21
„ drinking water Tanks	33	32
„ ventilation	56	38
„ Port-lights	86	58
„ Deck-lights	29	19
Leaky Sky-lights	10	9
No Ventilation	17	14
Leak from Stern post	4	2
Broken W.c. Pans	5	4
„ Forecastle stairway	1	1
„ „ doors	5	4
Dilapidated Forecastle floor	1	1
„ Cabin floors	2	2

						<i>Cases. Remedied.</i>	
Leaks aft causing Cabins to be wet	..	..	..	..	..	21	15
„ „ „ standing water in Counter	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Caps missing from Drinking Water Tanks	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Plugs „ „ „ „ pipes	..	..	..	..	..	19	13
Total						619	433

DIRTY FOOD AND OTHER LOCKERS.

On 622 vessels the food or other lockers in the Crew's accommodation were found in a dirty condition. On notice being served to those in charge of the vessels to cleanse the lockers, on re-inspection, this was found to have been done.

DIRTY WATER CASKS AND TANKS.

On 50 vessels the tanks or casks used for the storage of drinking water were found in a dirty condition. Orders were given for the cleansing of same, and in all cases the work was carried out to the satisfaction of your Inspector.

DIRTY BEDDING.

On inspection 166 beds were found in a filthy condition. Orders were given for the cleansing of same, or the provision of new beds, in all cases these were destroyed. In addition there were 481 beds in such a condition as to require cleansing. The Masters of the vessels concerned were written and requested to cause the same to be cleansed; in nearly all cases this was done. A total of 647 beds were dealt with.

DIRTY GALLEYS.

On 170 vessels the ships galleys were found in a dirty condition, together with the cooking utensils. On notice from your Inspector to the Masters of the vessels the matter was at once remedied.

CHOKED AND DIRTY WATER CLOSETS.

On 159 vessels the deck or cabin w.c.'s were found in a choked or dirty condition. Orders were given for the cleansing and disinfection of same. This in all cases on re-inspection was found to have been carried out.

FOUL AND DIRTY FOREPEAKS.

On 2 vessels the forepeaks situate under the crew's forecastles were found in a foul and dirty condition, causing a nuisance to exist. Orders were given for the cleansing and disinfection of the same, and in both cases this was done.

WATER BOATS.

The water boats used for the supplying of drinking water to the vessels in the Dock are regularly inspected, and have at all times been found clean and in a sanitary condition.

INSPECTION OF FISHING VESSELS.

2,428 vessels were inspected during the year, and the following nuisances were dealt with :—

Dirty Forecastsles	..	..	..	..	..	337
" " floors	..	..	..	..	..	25
" " steerage	..	..	..	..	..	13
" " tops	..	..	..	..	..	3
" Cabins	..	..	..	..	..	172
" " floors	..	..	..	..	..	16
" " steerage	..	..	..	..	..	1
" " tops	..	..	..	..	..	18
" Bunks	..	..	..	..	..	631
" Beds	..	..	..	..	..	481
" " destroyed	..	..	..	..	..	166
" Food lockers	..	..	..	..	..	311
" Potato	..	..	..	..	..	61
" Flour	..	..	..	..	..	5
" Transom	..	..	..	..	..	3
" Seat	..	..	..	..	..	218
" " " tops	..	..	..	..	..	24
" Galleys	..	..	..	..	..	145
" " tops	..	..	..	..	..	4
" and choked w.c.'s	..	..	..	..	..	159
" Cooking Utensils	..	..	..	..	..	25
" Drinking Water Tanks	..	..	..	..	..	50
" " " " top	..	..	..	..	..	1
" Forepeaks	..	..	..	..	..	2
" Mess Rooms	..	..	..	..	..	4
" Fish Room	..	..	..	..	..	1
" Ablution House	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dark Forecastsles	..	..	..	..	..	4
Choked Scuppers	..	..	..	..	..	1
" " pipes	..	..	..	..	..	5
Ships stores in the Forecastle	..	..	..	..	..	32
Stagnant water in Seat Lockers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Choked Lavatory Waste Pipe	..	..	..	..	..	1

Galley Waste Pipe choked	1
Verminous Vessels	14
	<hr/>
Total	2936
	<hr/> <hr/>

DIRTY FORECASTLES.

The forecastles or deckhouses on 144 British and 193 Foreign vessels were found in a dirty condition. Orders were given for the cleansing of same, and in each case they were either cleansed, painted, or limewashed.

They were of the following Nationalities :—

British	144
Dutch	128
Swedish	21
Norwegian	11
German	10
Danish	6
French	5
Belgian	5
Finnish	2
Icelandic	5
	<hr/>
Total	337
	<hr/> <hr/>

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

The following is the report of the Official Inspector under the Acts (Mr. F. Stokes) :—

Under the above Act, 194 Inspections were made. No infectious disease occurred on any of the Canal Boats during the year, and no proceedings were taken either against Masters or Owners.

INFRINGEMENTS OF THE ACT DEALT WITH WERE AS FOLLOWS. :—

Marks and Numbers indistinct	17
No Registration Certificates	11
Without Registration Marks and Numbers	9
Certificates not identifying Owners	8
Incorrect Registration Marks and Numbers	4
Forecastle Stoves require repairs	2
„ „ pipe requires repairs	1
„ out of repair	4
„ need painting	1

Forecastle dilapidated	..	..	..	..	4
„ not in a habitable condition	..	..	..	..	5
Cabins require repairs	..	..	..	..	9
„ „ painting	..	..	..	..	10
Dirty Cupboards and Lockers	..	..	..	..	2
Bunks require painting	..	..	..	..	1
Leaky overhead deck	..	..	..	..	1
Ventilators require repairs	..	..	..	..	2
No Cover to Water Cask	..	..	..	..	2
Cupboards require painting	..	..	..	..	1
„ „ repairs	..	..	..	..	1
Dirty Water Cask	..	..	..	..	1
Water vessel not of sufficient capacity	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	97

Unsound Food and Foreign Meat Regulations.

Quantities and Descriptions of Food seized and condemned as unfit for human food, Year ending December 31st, 1921.

Date. 1921	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Article.	Weight.		Why condemned.	Whether seized or Forfeited.	How disposed of.
				T.	C.	Q. Lbs		
3/1/21	S.S. Macclesfield	Rotterdam	261 boxes of Smelts	—	—	—	Forfeited	Sent to Manure Works
5/1/21	S.S. Expres	Esbjerg	16 Salmon Trout	—	—	—	"	"
31/1/21	" Macclesfield	Rotterdam	24 boxes of Smelts	—	—	—	"	"
14/2/21	" Expres	Esbjerg	1 box of Plaice	—	—	—	"	"
18/4/21	" Argo	Christiania	1 cks. of Beasts Tripe	—	1	21	*Seized	Corporation Destructor
19/4/21	" Nidros	Esbjerg	3 boxes of Dabs	—	1	2	Forfeited	Manure Works
25/4/21	" Flora	"	3 casks of Beasts Tripe	—	3	2	*Seized	Corporation Destructor
2/5/21	" "	"	3 boxes of Dabs	—	1	2	Forfeited	Manure Works
9/5/21	" "	"	2 cks. Beasts Tripe	—	4	3	*Seized	Corporation Destructor
17/5/21	" "	"	15 boxes of Roker	—	13	14	Forfeited	Manure Works
27/6/21	" Familiens Haal	Aalborg	5 boxes of Cod	—	4	1	"	"
22/7/21	" Lutterworth	Rotterdam	20 boxes of Haddocks	—	15	14	"	"
23/7/21	" "	"	1 basket of Shrimps	—	—	—	"	"
4/8/21	" "	"	5 " "	—	3	3	"	"
8/8/21	" Primula	Esbjerg	3 boxes of Roker	—	1	—	"	"
22/8/21	" Flora	"	3 boxes of Skate	—	3	3	"	"
12/9/21	" "	"	25 boxes of Pigs Feet	1	5	—	"	"
7/10/21	" Dewsbury	Hamburg	1 cask Beasts Tripe	—	2	2	*Seized	Corporation Destructor
8/10/21	" Flora	Esbjerg	11 baskets of Plums	—	2	2	Forfeited	"
31/10/21	" "	"	5 boxes of Plaice	—	3	3	"	"
"	"	"	10 boxes of Dabs	—	7	2	"	"
2/11/21	" Macclesfield	Rotterdam	73 boxes of Smelts	—	—	—	"	"
14/11/21	" Staveley	"	1 Pig Carcase	—	—	70	*Seized	Corporation Destructor
23/11/21	" Macclesfield	"	1 " "	—	—	82	"	"
19/12/21	" Macclesfield	"	2 " "	—	—	156	"	"
		"	1 " "	—	—	33	"	"

* Seized by an Order of a Justice of the Peace.

EX RAIL.

Date.	Where from.	Nature of Article.	Weight.			Why condemned.	Whether seized or forfeited.	How disposed of.
			T.	C.	Q.	Lbs		
6/1/21	Annan	1 bag of Shrimps	—	—	3	14	Forfeited	Sent to the Manure Works
3/2/21	Hull	2 boxes of Codlings	—	1	2	—	"	"
11/2/21	Glasgow	1 box of Herrings	—	1	—	—	"	"
12/2/21	Brillingssea	2 boxes of Sprats	—	1	2	—	"	"
15/2/21	Mallaig	15 boxes of Herrings	1	4	3	14	"	"
11/3/21	Leith	24 boxes of Salt Cod	1	4	—	—	"	"
14/3/21	Stornaway	4 barrels of Mackerel	—	8	3	14	"	"
"	"	1 box of Mackerel	—	—	—	14	"	"
19/3/21	Morecambe	1 barrel of Prawns	—	1	—	—	"	"
2/5/21	Hull	4 boxes of Herrings	—	7	—	—	"	"
13/5/21	Hastings	14 boxes of Mackerel	—	17	2	—	"	"
"	Glasgow	4 boxes of Herrings	—	8	2	—	"	"
17/5/21	Harwich	1 basket of Shrimps	—	—	3	—	"	"
18/5/21	"	2 " "	—	1	2	—	"	"
19/5/21	North Shields	2 boxes of Roker	—	1	3	14	"	"
26/5/21	Hull	1 box of Herrings	—	1	3	14	"	"
27/6/21	Glasgow	31 boxes of Mackerel	1	11	—	—	"	"
30/6/21	Aberdeen	1 box of Grilse	—	—	1	14	"	"
9/7/21	Annan	2 bags of Shrimps	—	1	—	—	"	"
11/7/21	Mallaig	12 boxes of Mackerel	—	18	—	—	"	"
12/7/21	Glasgow	5 boxes of Mackerel	—	5	—	—	"	"
"	Barra	2 boxes of Lobsters	60 Fish	—	—	—	"	"
18/7/21	Hartlepool	10 boxes of Herrings	—	15	—	—	"	"
19/7/21	Hull	4 Lobsters	—	—	—	14	"	"
"	Annan	1 basket of Shrimps	—	—	3	—	"	"
21/7/21	"	2 bags of Shrimps	—	3	—	—	"	"
22/7/21	Cardiff	4 boxes of Cod	—	3	2	—	"	"
23/7/21	Annan	1 bag of Shrimps	—	1	—	—	"	"
4/8/21	London	20 boxes Lemon Soles	—	15	—	—	"	"
6/8/21	Aultbea	20 Lobsters	—	—	—	—	"	"
25/8/21	Plymouth	6 boxes of Mackerel	—	2	3	14	"	"
27/8/21	Flushing	1 basket of Shrimps	—	—	3	—	"	"
27/9/21	"	2 " "	—	1	—	—	"	"
30/9/21	Fleetwood	2 boxes of Squibs	—	2	1	3	"	"
27/10/21	Yarmouth	57 boxes of Kippers	—	7	—	14	"	"
31/10/21	Friskney	1 bag of Shrimps	—	—	2	—	"	"
12/12/21	Eyemouth	2 barrels of Sprats	—	3	2	—	"	"
19/12/21	Boston	4 bags of Shrimps	—	4	—	—	"	"

FISH MARKET. FISH DESTROYED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD.

Haddocks..	..	..	5271	stones	Tusks	..	..	30	stones
Codling	..	..	3761	„	Dogfish	..	..	52	„
Whiting	..	..	1349	„	Monkfish	..	..	20	„
Mackerel	..	..	1010	„	Sprats	..	..	40	„
Herrings	..	..	430	„	Turbot	..	..	8	„
Plaice	..	..	212	„	Megrim	..	..	6	„
Cod	..	..	456	„	Prawns	..	..	24	„
Coalfish	..	..	116	„	Kippers	..	..	82	„
Roker	..	..	274	„	Squibs	..	..	14	„
Skate	..	..	152	„	Salmon Trout	..	..	4	„
Dabs	..	..	446	„	Smoked Haddock	..	..	107	„
Gurnets	..	..	728	„	Smelts	..	..	358	boxes
Lemon Soles	..	..	126	„	Grilse	..	..	13	Fish
Halibut	..	..	158	„	Lobsters	..	..	96	„
Bream	..	..	252	„	Shrimps	..	..	181	stones
Hake	..	..	125	„	Catfish	..	..	671	„
Ling	..	..	74	„					

Statement showing the Total Quantity and Value of Wet Fish and Shell Fish landed at Grimsby during each of the Years 1912-1921.

QUANTITY.

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wet Fish.....	3,515,000	3,584,616	2,985,315	1,572,332	1,384,997	1,229,502	1,317,544	2,641,635	3,605,030	2,766,667
Shell Fish :—										
Crabs and Lobsters	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	300,000	305,000	148,610
Other Shell Fish..	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	6,784	2,613	972
								Oysters :—	1,400	2,700

VALUE.

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wet Fish	2,836,000	3,136,082	2,765,691	2,536,343	2,619,993	3,470,824	5,632,832	6,789,933	7,054,044	5,337,987
Shell Fish :—										
Crabs and Lobsters								6,747	5,765	3,397
Other Shell Fish ..	6,000	8,822	7,581	9,961	5,239	9,465	7,809	8,842	3,482	2,491
Oysters										9
Total Value	2,842,000	3,144,904	2,773,272	2,546,304	2,625,232	3,480,289	5,640,641	6,805,522	7,053,291	5,343,884

Per Board of Agriculture and Fisheries
(Statistical Branch).

Cases of Sickness occurring on board Vessels entering the Docks during the Year 1921.

27 Cases of Sickness were reported on 26 Vessels during the year, none of which proved to be of an infectious nature.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Nationality	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.	Action taken.
January 5th	S.T. Agatha	British	North Sea	..	On arrival of the vessel the Mate was reported ill, he was sent to his home to be attended by his own Medical Practitioner.
" 10th	S.T. Prince Consort	"	"	Influenza	On arrival of the vessel the 3rd Hand was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health, certified as stated, and sent to his home.
" 13th	S.T. Lucerne	"	"	After effects of operation for Appendicitis	On arrival of the vessel the Master was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health, certified as stated, and sent to his home.
" 16th	S.T. Petunia	"	"	Influenza	On arrival of the vessel the Mate was reported ill, he was sent to his home, and medical treatment recommended.
" 19th	S.T. Victorian	"	"	Eczema	On arrival of the vessel the Trimmer was reported ill, he was sent to his home, and medical treatment recommended.
Feb. 16th	S.T. Bianca	"	"	Influenza	On arrival of the vessel the Mate was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health, certified as stated, and sent to his home.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.	Action taken.
March 3rd	S.T. Schieland	Dutch	Ymuiden	Pleurisy	On arrival of the vessel the Fireman was reported ill, he was examined by the Medical Officer of Health, certified as stated, and remained on board the vessel.
March 18th	S.T. Monarch	British	North Sea	Influenza	On arrival of the vessel the Deck-hand was reported ill, he was examined by the Medical Officer of Health, certified as stated, and sent home.
March 27th	S.T. Conway	"	"	Tonsilitis	On arrival of the vessel the Cook was reported ill, he was examined by private Medical Practitioner, certified as stated, and sent to his home.
April 19th	S.T. Stromo	"	"	Lumbago	On arrival of the vessel the Deck-hand was reported ill, he was sent to his home, and medical treatment recommended.
June 6th	S.T. Caspian	"	"	Tuberculosis and Hemorrhage	On arrival of the vessel the 2nd Engineer was reported ill, he was examined by private Medical Practitioner, certified as stated, and sent to his home.
June 10th	S.T. Kennymore	"	"	Inflammation of the Bowels	On arrival of the vessel the Master was reported ill, he was examined by the Medical Officer of Health, certified as stated, and sent to his home.
June 11th	S.T. Walvisch	Dutch	Ymuiden	Appendicitis and general Peritonitis	On arrival of the vessel the Fireman was reported ill, he was examined and certified by private Medical Practitioner, removed to Nursing Home for operation, died the same night.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Nationality	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.	Action taken.
June 13th	S.T. S'Gravenhage	Dutch	Ymuiden	Blood poisoning	On arrival of the vessel the 2nd Engineer was reported ill, he was examined by a private Medical Practitioner, certified as stated, sent to the District Hospital for treatment.
July 27th	S.T. Novelli	British	North Sea	Debility	On arrival of the vessel, the Deck-hand was reported ill, he was examined by the Medical Officer of Health, certified as stated, and sent to his home.
August 3rd	S.T. Lord de Ramsey	"	"	Gastric Catarrh	On arrival of the vessel the 2nd Engineer was reported ill, he was examined by private Medical Practitioner, certified as stated, and sent home.
August 15th	M.V. Svealan	Swedish	Soderhamn	After effects of Vaccination and Eczema	On arrival of the vessel the Mess Room Boy was reported ill, he was seen by private Medical Practitioner, and remained on board.
August 31st	F.D. Jean d' Arc	French	Pecamp	Inflammation of the Bowels	On arrival of the vessel the Engineer was reported ill, he was examined by a private Medical Practitioner, certified as stated, and remained on board.
August 31st	"	"	"	Swollen Knee	On arrival of the vessel the Deck-hand was reported ill, he was examined by private Medical Practitioner, certified as stated, and remained on board.
Sept. 23rd	S.T. Editor	British	North Sea	Colic	On arrival of the vessel the 1st Engineer was reported ill, he was seen by private Medical Practitioner and remained on board.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Nationality	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.	Action taken.
Sept. 24th	S.T. Strephon	British	North Sea	Catarrh	On arrival of the vessel the 2nd Engineer was reported ill, he was sent to his home, and Medical treatment recommended.
October 15th	S.T. Schiedijk	Dutch	Ynuiden	Swollen and inflamed foot, and Blood Poisoning	On arrival of the vessel the Trimmer was reported ill, he was seen by private Medical Practitioner, and sent to District Hospital for treatment.
Nov. 5th	S.T. Emyprean	British	North Sea	Catarrh	On arrival of the vessel the 2nd Engineer was reported ill, he was sent to his home, and medical treatment recommended.
Nov. 6th	S.T. Syringa	"	"	Influenza	On arrival of the vessel the 2nd Engineer was reported ill, he was examined by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, certified as stated, and sent to his home.
Nov. 20th	S.T. Rosco	British	North Sea	Bronchitis	On arrival of the vessel the 2nd Engineer was reported ill, he was sent to his home, and Medical treatment recommended.
December 5th	S.T. Rodrigo	"	"	Sprained Muscle in side	On arrival of the vessel the Mate was reported ill, he was seen by private Medical Practitioner, certified as stated, and sent to his home.
" 21st	S.T. Edward VII.	"	"	Ulcerated Throat	On arrival of the vessel the Trimmer was reported ill, he was seen by private Medical Practitioner, certified as stated, and sent to his home.

INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

A number of nuisances and cause of complaint were dealt with, including the following :—

New gullies fixed	22
Gullies cleared	62
Choked drains cleared	39
Eavespouts cleared	10
Eavespouts repaired	17
Downspouts repaired	30
Downspouts cleared	15
Dirty stores cleaned out and limewashed	15
New downspouts fixed	7
Soil-pipes cleared	3
Defective soil-pipe joints recaulked	1
New lengths of soil-pipe fixed	2
Broken soil-pipes repaired	3
Leaky roofs repaired	8
Channels fixed leading to gullies	2
Approach to store relaid	1
Mess room cleaned and limewashed	1
Defective floor to loft repaired	1
Loft floors cleansed	3
System of drainage relaid	1
New inspection chamber fixed on drainage system	1
Mica flaps fixed to air inlets	4
New air inlet	1
Broken ventilating shaft repaired	3
Offensive hoop steeps cleansed	4
Portion of drain renewed	1
Railway siding levelled up	1
Railway sidings cleansed	2
Depressions made up with concrete	5
New airtight covers to inspection chambers	4
Railway trucks cleansed	5
Stairs and passages cleansed	2
Waste pipes disconnected from drains	4
Inspection chamber wall repaired	1
New concrete floors	1
Lobby cleansed	1
Yard partially relaid	1
Gully covers provided	3
Foul cellars cleansed	2
New drains laid with cement joints	3

25 foot run of 6" drain replacing defective 3"	1
New length of 4" soil-pipe replacing 2"	1
30 foot of clay jointed drain relaid	1
New brick manure bin provided	1
New w.c.'s fixed with drains and connections to same	3
Choked w.c.'s cleared	13
New w.c. pans	3
Window fixed to w.c.	1
Flush tanks repaired	3
W.c. service pipes repaired	3
Dirty privies cleansed	3
Flush to w.c. cistern repaired	1
Arm to flush tank repaired	1
Defective ball taps repaired	2
Box privies demolished	4
Pedestal w.c. replacing leaky privy box	1
Earth floor in Urinal concreted over	1
New sanitary dustbins provided.	4
Total.	339

FISH MARKET.

Fish Merchants stands cleansed	211
„ „ ice bins cleansed	25
„ „ „ relined	48
„ „ new ice bins	14
„ „ dilapidated bins destroyed	7
„ „ filthy fish boxes destroyed	160
„ „ office cleansed	1

A large number of deposits of offensive rubbish were dealt with during the year. It is seldom possible to find the persons who deposit the rubbish; but the Officials of the G.C. Railway Co. always clear it away when requested; in all 187 accumulations were removed.

YACHT POND.

The Yacht Pond, situated at the Alexandra Dock, has been regularly inspected, at no time during the year has it been found necessary to complain. No fish offal is now deposited there, only dry rubbish from the bins, and refuse from the Pontoon; the latter is always burnt on the side of the pond. The system of flooding the pond occasionally by pipes from the river has been of great benefit; should the water at any time show a tendency to become stagnant, it is at once removed by the flooding.

OFFAL BARRELS.

I have had cause several times during the year to complain of their dirty and sometimes foul condition ; where such cause existed I have written the owners of the barrels, calling their attention to the Bye-Laws, which require all utensils to be kept in a cleanly condition. I am pleased to state that the result of my complaint has been a decided improvement in the condition of the barrels.

OFFAL WHARVES.

These are kept under regular inspection during the year. At times cause of complaint has existed, due mostly to stale fish offal being brought from the fish houses, and, when being emptied into the tanks, giving out a very bad smell. I have requested those in charge of these Wharves to take great care when dealing with this class of stuff, so that no nuisance is caused. I may say that at all times they have done all possible to minimise the nuisance.

LANDING OF LIVER BARRELS ON THE FISH MARKET.

The practice of landing offensive liver barrels on the Fish Market still continues. I have tried many times in the past to persuade the G.C. Railway Co. to forbid them being so landed, but without result. A nuisance is often caused by either the bursting of one or the leaking of the same ; no amount of care can prevent a barrel bursting occasionally, or being broken by accident. When this does occur a very bad smell hangs about the Fish Market for the remainder of the day ; this is due mostly to the absorbent nature of the flooring of the Pontoon (wood), a most unsuitable material for a Fish Market. I have for several years suggested that they should be landed clear of the Pontoon, on a specially prepared landing, such as concrete, or direct from the vessel, or from a lighter.

FISH MEAL AND OIL BOILING WORKS, RIBY STREET.

Regular inspection has been carried out at these Works. Several complaints were received during the year ; on receipt of these investigation was made as to the cause, and where found the Owner or Manager was warned to be more careful. I am pleased to say that on all occasions when I have had cause to complain, those in charge of the Works have at once taken steps to remedy the same. A Sub-Committee of the Port Sanitary Committee visited these Works on October 7th, when everything was found in order.

WORKSHOPS.

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS 951.

Premises limewashed out..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
„ cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Accumulations of offensive waste removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Defective Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Downspouts repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Choked downspouts cleared	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Downspouts disconnected from drain and gullies fixed	..	..	3
Choked gullies cleared	..	..	3
Eavespout cleared	..	..	1
„ repaired	..	..	1
Fanlight repaired	..	..	1
New corrugated roofs	..	..	2
Stairways repaired	..	..	2
Premises measured up	..	..	7
New ventilator fixed	..	..	2
Floor repaired	..	..	1
„ relaid	....	..	1
Screening to w.c. repaired	..	..	1
Dirty w.c. pans cleansed	..	..	3
New seat to w.c.	..	..	1
Dirty privies cleansed	..	..	1
Broken urine pans repaired	..	..	2
Dirty w.c.'s cleansed	..	..	3
Ball tap to flush repaired	..	..	1
Pedestal w.c. and urinal fixed replacing defective w.c.	..	..	1
W.c. fixed with drainage and screening to same	..	..	1
Choked drains cleared	..	..	1
Total	..	..	109

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The public urinals and water closets are regularly inspected. Any found out of order or requiring attention are seen to by the Officials of the G.C. Railway Co. when requested.

The following defects and nuisances were dealt with :—

Public conveniences cleansed	..	..	2
New seats to trough closets	..	..	5
Choked urinal cleared	..	..	1
Latrines cleansed	..	..	8
Urinals cleansed	..	..	8
Flush to urinal repaired	..	..	1
New trough to urinal	..	..	1
New shutter to privies	..	..	2
Tap repaired	..	..	1
New joints to ball taps	..	..	4
Choked drain cleared	..	..	1
Choked gully cleared	..	..	1
Total	..	..	35

FISH CLEANING AND CURING HOUSES.

Number in District 46. Inspections 481.

Bye-Laws supplied	3
Floors partially relaid	3
Roofs repaired	3
Choked drains cleared	5
„ gullies cleared	9
Dirty Offices cleansed	2
Windows repaired or renewed	20
Dirty yards cleansed	3
Floors levelled up	4
Dirty floors cleansed	2
Broken floors concreted	2
Chamber cover repaired	1
Door and wall repaired	1
Defective drains repaired	2
Outer yard levelled up	1
Depression in doorway made up	1
„ „ floor made up	2
Flush tanks repaired	5
W.c. pans cleansed	33
Screening to w.c. repaired	2
Doors to w.c. re-hung	2
New ball to flush tank	2
W.c.'s cleansed	4
W.c. seat repaired	3
Choked w.c.'s cleared	4
W.c. doors repaired	6
New sanitary gullies fixed replacing defective ones	3
Mess room cleansed and limewashed	1
Intervening space made tight	1
12 feet of new drain laid	1
Vent shaft cut off at ground level and sealed	1
Accumulations of offensive offal removed	3
Frontage partially relaid with concrete, repairing defective brick-work	1
One outer area relaid with sets, additional drain, and gully fixed	1

Total.. .. 137

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Strict attention has been paid under the above Act to all vessels and buildings under the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority. One whole time rat

catcher is employed by the Great Central Railway Co. I have the privilege of sending him to any part of the Dock area, or on board any vessel under the control of the Gt. Central Railway Co., where I find evidence of rats or rat harbours. A large amount of work has been done, both on shore and on vessels with regard to the removal of harbours and in filling in rat runs with concrete, and plating the bottoms of doors, or any place where a rat is likely to enter. A number of wooden floors have been taken up and replaced with concrete.

The results of these efforts have been very gratifying in the noticeable decrease in the number of rats to be seen on the Docks. All harbours are carefully recorded, and any place where it is impossible to prevent harbour, is kept under observation and periodically dealt with. It has not been found necessary to serve a formal notice on the Owner or Occupier of any premises. I find that after the matter has been carefully explained to them, they are generally very anxious to assist in the destruction of these pests. The method used during the year for destroying rats are :—Traps, Poison, and Sulphur fumigation.

The following are the details of rats caught, both on ships and the Dock Area during the year.

ON STEAMSHIPS	..	1240.	ON TRAWLERS	..	3151
IN WAREHOUSES, BUILDINGS AND ON THE PONTOON	..	4864			
Total	..	9255	Previous year	..	5738

The distribution for the months is as follows :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apl.	May	June	J'ly.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
On Steamships	86	261	108	60	17	142	147	47	20	182	110	60	1240
On Trawlers ..	317	376	269	313	162	145	394	224	239	251	219	242	3151
In Warehouses, buildings and on the pontoon	220	199	236	606	452	374	389	362	462	500	521	543	4864
												Total	9255

155 letters and informal notices were served on the Masters of vessels or the occupiers of premises.

INSANITARY AND DILAPIDATED REFUSE BINS ON THE DOCKS.

The Gt. Central Railway Co. have, after a deal of pressure, taken in hand the reconstruction of the refuse bins on the Docks.

In their present condition they are a nuisance and a harbour for rats. A start has been made with 2 bins, constructed in brick set in cement, with a concrete bottom, with drainage. I understand all the bins that were seen by the Sub-Committee on their visit to the Docks are to be dealt with in a similar manner. Any neglect in doing so will immediately be reported to the Committee.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES ON THE DOCKS.

There is a great need for further water closet accommodation for the use of persons working on and in attendance at the Pontoon. There are approximately 5,000 persons working there daily. For this number there is only one w.c. with 8 seats, one penny is charged for the use of same. This number is totally inadequate, and causes grave inconvenience to persons wishing to use them, in addition, persons are often driven to commit nuisances in the district. I have requested the Gt. Central Railway Co. many times both by letter and conversations to provide further accommodation, they generally promise to see into it, but so far nothing has been done. The matter, with the correspondence, has been placed before the Committee, and steps are now being taken for the enforcement of same.

REBUILDING OF FISH MARKET.

The reconstruction of the Fish Market has been in hand for some time. As far as can be seen, the rebuilt portion will be a decided improvement on the old one. It is being built in ferro-concrete with a stone flooring. If this was carried out to the full length of the Pontoon, we should have, I think, a Market that would meet with all our requirements from a sanitary point of view.

The old portion of the Pontoon has a wooden floor, this being absorbent, it is not a suitable material to lay food (fish) upon. It is, in my opinion, not only a dirty, but a dangerous condition of things, due to the organic matter given from the soft wood. I hope the Great Central Railway Co. will continue to rebuild, but at present I understand they are hesitating to do so, owing to the cost.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. STOKES,

Port Sanitary Inspector.

Grimsby Urban Sanitary Authority

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

184 VICTORIA STREET, 1922.

Report of the Borough Sanitary Inspector for 1921.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my 34th Annual Report upon the operations of this branch of the Public Health Department.

DRAINAGE.

New gullies fixed.....	10	Waste pipes disconnected	5
New drains laid	51	New waste pipes fixed	12
Defective drains relaid	5	Defective waste pipes repaired	32
Drains and w.c.'s cleared	674	Downspouts repaired	15
New gully covers provided	16	Drains smoke-tested	21
Defective w.c.'s repaired	112	W.c.'s replacing privies	82
New vent pipes	3	Additional w.c.'s	3
New inspection chambers built..	8		

ROUTINE WORK, GENERAL NUISANCES, &c.

Letters and Notices dispatched	6162	Back passages paving relaid	6
Eavespouts renewed or repaired	38	Yard pavings relaid	103
New eavespouts fixed.....	48	House roofs repaired	57
Smoke nuisances abated	4	House floors repaired	56
Dirty houses cleansed	6	New portable ashbins provided ..	373
Overcrowding dealt with (cases)	4	New privy boxes supplied	79
Hand-rail fixed to steep stairs ..	66	Very dirty yards cleansed	10
Privies repaired	11	Very dirty fowl runs cleansed	7
House firegrates repaired	59	Walls repaired	24
Window sash cords renewed ...	56	New washing coppers fixed or re-	
Additional ventilation to hollow		paired	25
floors provided	9	General nuisances abated	119

INSPECTION OF LICENSED AND OTHER PREMISES.

Slaughterhouses	1413	Food making-up Premises	486
Common Lodginghouses	391	Fish frying premises	127
Bakehouses	394	Nuisances including reinspections ..	9182
Workshops.....	882	House to house inspection and re-	
Factories	11	inspections	6475
Cowsheds	30	Visits and re-visits <i>re</i> Infectious	
Milkshops.....	86	Diseases	388
General offensive trades includ-		Rooms and vehicles	567
ing Fish Curing premises	513	Inspections <i>re</i> Handrails	588

COMMON LODGINGHOUSES.

These number 12 in all (situated as follows):—

156 Upper Burgess Street	130 King Edward Street
8 " "	111 " "
48 " "	251 " "
50 " "	4 Holme Street
6 " "	6 " "
8 Whitgift Street	8 " "

The observance of the Regulations by keepers has been well maintained throughout the year, occasionally a word of warning has been necessary to open windows, or sweep and wash floors more thoroughly. The lodgers are all men, no provision is made for women in any of the houses.

Notice to cleanse 18 dirty beds and 10 floors was given, and 4 outside signs were re-painted, 1 new sign affixed, and one new wood floor laid.

The shortage of Houses for the industrial classes is still acute, and one fears likely to be so for some time to come, consequently the Inspection of Houses Let in Lodgings is an impossible task in certain localities, practically every house is "let off" in one, two, and 3 sub-tenancies, and so work in this connection is directed mainly to the prevention of nuisances and insanitary conditions generally. Until more houses are available we cannot do much even with the many who want a separate house, much less to deal effectively with those people who wander from town to town and never want a permanent dwelling anywhere.

BAKEHOUSES.

394 inspections were made, 9 places were cleansed (on notice), 4 ovens were repaired, also 5 outer yards, and 9 copies of Regulations were supplied.

Including wholesale and retail premises, there are 76 Bakehouses in the Borough.

WORKSHOPS ACTS.

2 Forms 35 and 9 Forms 144 were received from the Factory Inspector, concerning 3 dirty bakeries, 1 bad bakery floor, 2 insanitary w.c.'s, 1 unscreened w.c., 1 workshop (without conveniences), and 2 matters with reference to w.c.'s to be arranged; all these were dealt with and disposed of satisfactorily.

TOWN WATER SUPPLY.

Analysis of the 4 quarterly samples was reported to the Public Health Committee, the water being certified as of a high potable quality.

COWSHEDS.

These are situated as follows:—6 at Old Clee Village, 1 in Garth Lane, 1 in Ainslie Street, and 1 in Lord Street, at present housing about 107 cows. Every place has the requisite air space per cow, and inspections from time to time shows a satisfactory observance of the Regulations.

FISH FRYERS.

There are about 67 of these places in the town, and they are all found on inspection to be clean; they are fitted with hoods so as to carry off steam and vapours, which to some people are objectionable, even when passing shop doorways.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

During 1921 this branch of Inspection Work was pursued fairly vigorously, and when it is remembered that for practically 7 years little or no repair work was done, the dilapidations were considerable, leaky house roofs, rotten eave spouts, window frames falling to pieces, very defective yard pavings, inside house floors, and the like, I venture to think it will be admitted the summary shows a fairly satisfactory result in the amount of work done.

The total number of houses inspected was 1,554.

<i>Summary.</i>	<i>Outstanding in 1920.</i>	<i>Found during 1921.</i>	<i>Remedied during 1921.</i>
Defective downspouts ..	59	101	125
„ W.c.'s ..	62	227	224
„ Wastepipes ..	5	8	10
„ Drain Vents ..	4	2	5
„ Gullies	9	41	37
„ Roofs	84	133	182
„ Eavespouts ..	38	206	218
„ Pavings.. ..	69	140	187

	<i>Outstanding in</i>	<i>Found during</i>	<i>Remedied during</i>
<i>Summary</i>	1920.	1921.	1921.
Defective Privies	34	137	156
„ Room Floors	32	108	111
„ Ashbins	97	257	264
General defects	171	820	887

These only represent the principal items.

BOX PRIVIES.

These have been replaced by w.c.'s to the number of 82. However, with the powers obtained in the Corporation Bill of 1921, we shall, I hope, make fairly rapid progress in the ultimate conversion of the remaining 3,000 odd to water carriage, already there is an expressed desire on the part of the larger (small cottage) owners to assist the Corporation in expediting this work. It is gratifying to see (at the time of writing, April, 1922) that a considerable number of boxes are being replaced with w.c.'s, as a matter of fact, since December, 1921 163 have been certified by the Medical Officer under the Act; the legal notices expiring month by month means the extinction of the number certified, with the falling initial cost, and the suggested co-operation of the larger owners to reduce them on a percentage basis per annum, we should convert them all within 5 or at least 6 years.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

As ordered by the Council, payment (at 2d. per rat) continues, this being doubtless the best practicable method for rat repression, the attention of the general public to their responsibilities under the Act has been revived from time to time by the kindly co-operation of the Cinema proprietors, by handbills left at houses, and by large posters on all the hoardings in the town, house occupiers are instructed to avoid piling up manure and rubbish heaps which afford cover for vermin, and the scavengers assist by removal of all such wherever possible.

During the year 1921, 10,483 rats were brought to the Destructor.

TABLE giving Description and Total Number of Samples, under the Foods and Drugs Acts, submitted to the Public Analyst during 1921.

Description of Sample.	No. of Samples.	Results of Analysis.	
		Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	210	192	18
Butter	2	4	5
White Pepper	1	1	0
Coffee	1	1	0

Description of Sample.	No. of Samples.	Result of Analysis.	
		Genuine.	Adulterated.
Malt Vinegar	8	8	0
Cream	2	1 contained Preservative, sold without notice.	
Total number of samples taken under the Acts during the year		..	.. 225
„ „ Trial samples (all kinds)	..	..	.. 50
„ „ Official samples procured at the place of delivery		..	.. 156
„ „ adulterated samples (all kinds)	..	..	.. 20
„ „ of persons convicted	..	..	.. 1
Total amount of Fines .. .. .	..	..	£5 0 0
Total amount of Costs .. .. .	..	..	£0 7 0

**Results of Analysis, Number of Prosecutions and Decisions of Court thereon
during 1921.**

(1) Article.	(2) Sample No.	(3) Analyst's Return.	(4) Action Taken.
(T) Milk	2	Deficient in Milk Fat 13·3%	No milk left on repeated attempts to obtain official sample.
(T) Milk	3	Deficient in Milk Fat 16·7%	Two official samples obtained from shop and supply to shop, both genuine.
(O) „	19	Genuine	
(O) „	22	Genuine	
(T) „	11	Deficient in Milk Fat 8·3%	These two groups of Milk were from two different farmers, both of whom declared it was just as milked.
(O) „	21	Genuine	
(O) Milk	32	Deficient in Milk Fat 11%	
(O) „	42	Deficient in Milk Fat 5%	
(O) „	46	Deficient in Milk Fat 6·6%	
(O) „	55	Genuine	
(O) „	56	Genuine	
			The Committee directed the farmers be warned and apprised of the facts. This was done, and subsequent samples were quite satisfactory.
(O) Milk	37	Deficient in Milk Fat 10·7%	Vendor warned.
(O) „	47	Genuine	
(O) „	53	Genuine	

(1) Article.	(2) Sample No.	(3) Analyst's Return.	(4) Action Taken.
(O) Milk	105	Deficient in Milk Fat 15.3%	A further sample has been obtained, result not yet to hand. Will be reported on later.
(O) „	110		
(O) Cream	108	Boric Acid 22.4 grains per lb. of the cream. Is not cream, but preserved cream	Sold without declaratory label. Defendant asked for explanation for Committee's use, which was accepted.
(O) Cream	107	Boric Acid 21 grains per lb. of the cream. Is not cream but preserved cream.	This sample was sold duly labelled, and in compliance with the requirements.
(O) Milk	110	Deficient in Milk Fat 7.3%	Farmer cautioned by order of Health Committee.
(O) Milk	117	Deficient in Milk Fat 5.3%	do. do.
(O) „	121	Contains 2.94% added water	do, do.
(T) „	150	Contains a quantity of Bovine blood, and is unfit for human consumption	The whole churn of Milk sent by consignor (farmer) was thrown away. None of it was sold.
(O) Milk	200	Deficient in Milk Fat 64.7%	Fined £5 and 7/- costs.
(O) „	236	Deficient in Milk Fat 5.7%	Consignor warned.
(T) „	181	Contains 5.9% added water	Informal shop sample.
(O) „	192	Genuine	Official later.
(T) „	185	Deficient in Milk Fat 13.3%	Informal shop sample.
(O) „	191	Genuine	Official later
(T) „	186	Deficient in Milk Fat 16.7%	Informal shop sample.
(O) „	190	Genuine	Official later.
(T) „	223	Deficient in Milk Fat 15%	Sample brought to office.
(O) „	224	Genuine	Sample (ex Farmer) obtained later at Station.

(O) denotes Official sample. (T) denotes Trial sample.

No proceedings were taken other than under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.

3 samples of Feeding Stuffs were certified by the Public Analyst as "Satisfactory."

RAG FLOCK ACT.

5 samples were procured, 3 were certified as "in conformity with the Act," of the other two, one was certified to contain 54 parts of Chlorine in excess of the 30 parts allowed. The Council accepted the sellers' explanation that he had assisted in discovering the fact.

The other sample contained 38 parts of Chlorine in excess of the 30 parts allowed, but was later found not to be rag flock, but a "waste wool."

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GRIMSBY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
184 VICTORIA STREET,

13TH MARCH, 1922.

ANNUAL REPORT

RE

Slaughterhouses & Offensive Trades Premises, 1921.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Slaughterhouses and Offensive Trades
Sub-Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg respectfully to submit for your information my report as follows :—

SUMMARY.

Number of Slaughterhouses on the Register	..	..	..	..	40
Number of inspections of Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	1413
Copies of new Byelaw cards supplied	..	..	..	..	10
Outer yards repaired	..	..	..	..	2
Signs re-painted	..	..	..	..	6
Drain cleared	..	..	..	..	1
Accumulations of offal removed (on notice)	..	..	..	..	4
Accumulation of manure removed (on notice)	..	..	..	..	1
Manure bin repaired	..	..	..	..	1
Inspection chambers built	..	..	..	..	2
Premises cleansed (on notice)	..	..	..	..	4
New offal bins provided	..	..	..	..	7
New drains laid	..	..	..	..	2
Defective floors repaired	..	..	..	..	2
Inside floors relaid	..	..	..	..	2
Inside wood work repaired	..	..	..	..	1
Drain vent fixed	..	..	..	..	1
New gully fixed	..	..	..	..	1

Three transfers were allowed, viz. :—From Mr. Cooper to Mr. Cartwright (Corporation Road) ; from Mr. Woodhouse to Glenton's Ltd. (Hildyard Street) ; from Mr. Morvinson to Mrs. Barber (Cleethorpe Road).

A licence to use premises for slaughtering horses for export on newly erected buildings beside 14 Grafton Street was granted.

Two old slaughterhouses in the Foundry Inn Yard were demolished consequent on building alterations, and one new place was built in the same yard and licensed.

A new slaughterhouse, for swine only, was allowed for premises behind Ludford Street.

A licence was re-issued in December last for premises in Annesley Street, for swine only.

In April last I addressed a circular to all licencees urging the general adoption of the humane killer. From what I can gather there are only about six in use, the majority of butchers for various reasons preferring the retention of the pole axe method. Whatever may be said of any disadvantage the shooter may possess, it is undoubtedly the most humane in its action on dumb creation. I have reason to believe that most of our slaughterhouse licencees will ultimately scrap the pole axe in favour of the more humane method.

Throughout the year the observance of the byelaws generally has been a gratifying feature. It was, however, necessary to summon one licencee for a rather flagrant offence, and the maximum penalty of £5 was imposed.

There are 39 applications to hand for the renewal of licences. Will the Committee authorise their re-issue?

The following is a list of meat foods reported and forfeited:—

19 whole Beast carcasses	8 Ox Livers (Imported)
3 „ Sheep „	548 lbs. Beef „
2 „ Pig „	263 lbs. Pork „
2 „ Calf „	1 Lamb carcase
29 „ Sheep „ (Imported)	
6 hindquarters Mutton „	815 lbs. bruised English Beef

And Offal as follows:—3 Ox Livers, 2 Spleens, 2 Tripes, 2 Beast Heads, 2 Udders, 3 Beast Hearts, and 3 pairs Beast Lungs.

The practice of reporting abnormal meat on slaughter continues with most of the butchers of the town, and in that way we protect the public as well as the honest trader. Still, I have again respectfully to urge my contention that in spite of all we can do, however vigilant we may be, it is not possible to see all the meat killed in the forty slaughterhouses. I know building costs are at present heavy, but even so the offset is the protection of the public. However, perhaps in a year or two, when the initial cost comes down to a reasonable level, it may be advisable to tackle the question of a Public Abattoir, or even two. Meantime the relations between your Inspector and the trade are satisfactory. Every encouragement is given to butchers to report suspected meat at once, and every assistance is afforded in mutually deciding any points of difficulty which may arise.

Table shewing the quantity of meat, fruit, fish (apart from that shown in Slaughterhouse report) destroyed during the year :—

67 Rabbits	48 trays of Strawberries.
248 Hares	1 bag of Whelks
4 boxes of Dates	535 lbs. of Corned Beef
4 cwt. of Chestnuts	5 cwts. 2 qrs. of Yeast
1789 (various) Tinned Food	500 Oysters
24 boxes of Kippers.	

OFFENSIVE TRADES PREMISES, INCLUDING FISH CURING HOUSES.

The total number of these premises in the Borough is 70 (including Fish Curing Houses and Drying Grounds), and during the year 513 inspections were made. Matters of various kinds needing attention numbered 25.

The undermentioned places were visited by the Sub-Committee :—

1. Back 200 Cleethorpe Road. Permission granted to raise smoke flues.
2. Back 9 Church Street. Proposal to erect smoke house, not granted.
3. Fish-house in Albion Street. Proposal to establish a Fish Meal Works. Plans not yet submitted.

4. In Church Street.

5. Old Mission in Strand Street. Proposed Fish-house. Application allowed.

Leave to erect premises for the purpose of a fish-house behind 168 Church Street was disallowed by the Chairman, as was a proposed Gut Scraping business behind 126 Albert Street. Permission to use premises as a fish curing house in Robinson Street was granted.

The owner of a Fish Meal Works (opening from Humber Street) was summoned for establishing an offensive trade without written permission from the Local Authority, and also for building without depositing plans. For the latter offence he was fined, and for the former he was mulct in costs only (5s.).

The following matters received attention in connection with Offensive Trades premises :—

AT FISH CURERS' PREMISES.

W.c. alterations and provision of ventilated space (in Bridge Street North).

2 w.c.'s provided and ventilated space therefor (in Robinson Street West).

1 outer yard repaired (in Kent Street).

2 new w.c.'s provided (in Albion Street).

2 w.c.'s cleansed and limewashed (in Albion Street).

Screens provided to 2 w.c.'s (in Hope Street).

- 3 inside floors repaired (two in Strand Street and one in Bridge Street North).
- 1 drain cleared (in Albion Street).
- 1 lot of offal removed, on notice.
- 1 condenser repaired.

On November 28th, 1921, a liver boiling plant was found to be working near the Pyewipe boundary but within the Borough. The facts were reported to the Sub-Committee on December 13th, when instructions were given to institute proceedings for establishing the business without permission. The case has been before the court and stands adjourned; later defendant was fined £5.

I have again to report that the offensive trades premises in the Borough generally are well conducted, and considering the nature of the business with a due regard for the observance of the Regulations.

Connected with the Manure Works outside the Borough there has been little cause for complaint, and I believe the managers do use all possible care to prevent offensive smells coming over the town.

To the Committee I beg respectfully to tender my thanks for kindly consideration of all reports presented to them, and to the indoor and outdoor staffs for loyal and hearty co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY F. MOODY,

Borough Sanitary Inspector.

On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection
with FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

Particulars.								Number of Defects Found. (2)	Defects Remedied. (3)
(1)									
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—									
Want of cleanliness	13	13
Want of ventilation	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	1	1
Other nuisances	12	12
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient				3	3
	unsuitable or defective				3	3
	not separate for sexes				—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—									
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (s. 101)								..No underground Bakehouses in the Borough.	
Total								<hr/> 32	<hr/> 32

3. HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	OUTWORKERS' Lists, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UN- WHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 109.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTION 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.					Prosecutions					Instances.			Prosecutions.		
	Sending twice in the year.					Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.					Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.			Failing to send list.		
	Outworkers.					Outworkers.					Instances.			Instances.		
	Lists.	Comp. tractors.	Work- men.	Lists.	Comp. tractors.	Work- men.	Lists.	Comp. tractors.	Work- men.	Lists.	Comp. tractors.	Work- men.	Lists.	Comp. tractors.	Work- men.	Lists.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7										
Wearing Apparel— (1) making, &c (2) cleaning & washing }	40	36	48	7	1	12										
Furniture and upholstery	4	1	6	1	..	1										
Nets other than wire nets	6	..	21	..	..	..							
Total	50	37	75	8	1	13										

